

# THE TIMES

Europa looks at  
the cost of  
social services

## Guerillas kidnap 400 pupils from school in Rhodesia

A gang has kidnapped 400 boys and girls aged between 20 from a mission school in west Rhodesia. Five were also abducted and all arched across the Botswana but a priest and four pupils escaped. Mr Cyrus the American Secretary of

State, said in Washington that the Rhodesian authorities "should understand clearly that under no circumstances can they count on any form of American assistance in their effort to prevent majority rule". Last week's announcement by Mr Smith had resulted in "a new and more dangerous situation" (report, page 7).

## Forced march into Botswana

Derrick Cleary  
Jan 31  
400 pupils have been taken by a guerrilla gang across Rhodesia's border with Botswana. The pupils, aged between 12 and 17, were taken on Sunday from the Manama School, about 60 miles from the town of Gwanda. Two priests and a school teacher, who had been staying at the school, were also taken by the raiders. The school belongs to the Swedish Lutheran mission and a maid was in the mission hospital. Children and adults had been driven across the Botswana border 20 miles away, and four pupils had escaped to make back to the mission. The school had been looted and its contents stolen \$13,000 from the mission as food and soft drinks. Ngwinya, the school, had been taken by a guerrilla to his office and to shoot him if he gave him the money, school fees. In the last weeks, there have been reports of recruiting activity.

According to Rhodesian police, gangs of guerrillas have been rounding up men from settlements close to the border and taking them to Francistown from where they are flown to Zambia. It is said, they usually come under the control of the Zimbabwe African People's Union led by Mr Joshua Nkomo. Last month the Botswana Government rejected Rhodesian requests for direct talks on the mounting border tension. Instead, Botswana took the issue to the United Nations Security Council, alleging "aggression" by Rhodesian forces.

Rhodesia has repeatedly claimed that the increasing guerrilla activity in southern parts of the country results from insurgency from Botswana. Although Rhodesian forces in the Manama area have been strengthened, there is no indication that Rhodesian troops have crossed the border in pursuit of the students and staff. There has been no official indication of what action the Rhodesian authorities propose to take. Agence France-Presse.

ernment  
it-turn  
private  
lords

## TUC presses for state sector lead on Bullock

By Paul Routledge  
Labour Editor

Government yesterday decided that the Rent Act, in many respects, might have to be revised to private landlords. A statement document published by the Department of Environment acknowledges critics of the Act's "inhibiting" effect of stock of housing used to full advantage in proper management states: "There doubt that the continued obscurity of the source of frustration to landlords, and those responsible for setting and interpreting legislation." Previous ministerial the whole concept ending, the document represents a political reality. At the very least it is the only one that needs of a diminished considerable population, particularly young, single and

ew of the various Government's part review of housing finance in which it is engaged, and of which are to be published later too obvious, however, than field at least ideas and suggestions outside. Having the Government's to the general security of tenure, it declares its a vague phraseology, for instance, "to the methods and the determination to tailor-made to meet needs faced by both tenants and to provide a legislative framework which maintains balance between is of tenants and so that private modulation can effectively in meeting needs and choices". The Government's however, may lie in words of the last which suggests that system may "evolve forms of housing and acceptable to landlords and their

made for parity representation at divisional board level. The TUC says that a common thread in all the state sector developments is the belief that the representative rights of workers in the public sector should be "at least equal to those in the private sector". The right to be represented at board level should also be an integral part of the new law, whether the unions choose to exercise it or not.

Union leaders in the public sector have been asked to submit reports on their progress in negotiating worker participation in their industries. A further meeting of the nationalized industries committee, which is likely to be held within the next month. That will be long before the expiry of the consultative period laid down by the Government for the private sector.

Mr Jack Jones, the transport workers' leader and a TUC-nominated member of the Bullock committee, has been elected chairman of the nationalized industries committee. He is introducing this session of an industrial democracy (companies and nationalized industries) Bill based broadly on the recommendations of the majority report of the Bullock committee.

The Government is undertaking an inter-departmental inquiry into methods of extending industrial democracy into the state sector, but the TUC document says: "In particular discussions between management and trade union for extending industrial democracy are well advanced". The industries are believed to be the Post Office Corporation, the British Steel Corporation, the British Airways, British Rail, British Gas, Electricity Council, and British Steel, where plans are being

## Bill to extend censorship in South Africa

The South African President is to be given wide powers to enforce wartime-type censorship in the event of fresh outbreaks of internal unrest under a Bill introduced yesterday and expected to become law this year. The censorship regulations could be imposed on both foreign and domestic journalists. Another Bill will extend the scope of "party apartheid" regulations.

## Hostage flies home

A special aircraft flew from France to Libya to bring back Mme Francoise Claustre, the archaeologist released after nearly three years as a hostage of Chad rebels. The release of Mme Claustre and her husband was arranged by Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader.

## Behind the shield

Green Shield trading stamps are collected by three quarters of the population, a report by The Economist Intelligence Unit says. Outlets include 10,000 food shops and 9,800 garages accounting for half of all petrol sales.

## Trunk road delay

Reshuffling of the trunk-road programme as a consequence of the recent £40m expenditure cuts is announced by the Department of Transport.

Priority is being given to the London-Ludlow by-pass scheme, among others, and to London's outer orbital road.

Continued on page 2, col 1

## Chancellor and Bank of England Governor call on 'big three' to reflate economies

## Britain has turned the financial corner, Mr Healey says

By David Blake  
and Christopher Wilkins

In two carefully-complementary speeches last night the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Governor of the Bank of England claimed that Britain had turned the financial corner.

Mr Healey and Mr Gordon Richardson couched their claim, made at the annual Overseas Banks' Dinner, with a call to the world's big three—Japan, Germany and the United States—to refine their economies to

the Government's industrial strategy.

Mr Healey said that fighting

unemployment and reducing inflation were the two main targets of the Government's economic policy, and that one could not be achieved without the other.

He praised the success of

the first two rounds of pay policy

and stressed that unemployment would go up even more sharply than expected if agreement on a new policy were not reached.

"determination", was clearly aimed at the two important meetings he will be attending this week—with trade union leaders whom he sees today to discuss the next round of pay restraint—and with the members of the National Economic Development Council, which meets tomorrow to discuss the Government's industrial strategy.

Mr Healey said that fighting unemployment and reducing inflation were the two main targets of the Government's economic policy, and that one could not be achieved without the other.

He praised the success of the first two rounds of pay policy

and stressed that unemployment would go up even more sharply than expected if agreement on a new policy were not reached.

He argued that for every extra percentage point of growth in the "big three", world trade was likely to rise by one per cent. Total output in the three countries would be \$150,000,000.

In his speech Mr Richardson

called for the rich industrial nations to stimulate their economies to become profitable and attention must now be focused on the non-price aspects of competition.

Any cut in unemployment

and inflation from exports,

said, backing this up with

a vivid description of the difficulties into which the United Kingdom had run during the summer of last year, which he described as "a salutary warning to those who persist in believing that money does not matter".

In the nearest thing yet seen

to a statement that last year's policies were wrong, coupled

with a reaffirmation that the present policies were right, he said that last summer's failure to make the financial adjustment necessary had had "immense" consequences, and December's measures had "transformed the situation".

Calling on the rich industrial nations to stimulate their economies to become profitable and attention must now be focused on the non-price aspects of competition.

Any cut in unemployment

and inflation from exports,

said, backing this up with

a vivid description of the difficulties into which the United Kingdom had run during the summer of last year, which he described as "a salutary warning to those who persist in believing that money does not matter".

In the nearest thing yet seen

to a statement that last year's policies were wrong, coupled

with a reaffirmation that the present policies were right, he said that last summer's failure to make the financial adjustment necessary had had "immense" consequences, and December's measures had "transformed the situation".

Calling on the rich industrial nations to stimulate their economies to become profitable and attention must now be focused on the non-price aspects of competition.

Any cut in unemployment

and inflation from exports,

said, backing this up with

a vivid description of the difficulties into which the United Kingdom had run during the summer of last year, which he described as "a salutary warning to those who persist in believing that money does not matter".

In the nearest thing yet seen

to a statement that last year's policies were wrong, coupled

per cent of the inflow is accounted for by movements such as these, leaving only 40 per cent made up of "hot money" of the sort the authorities are keen to keep out.

He stressed the improvement in Britain's payments position which should result from North Sea oil, but gave warning that this must not be frittered away.

He also spoke of the problems facing developing countries, and called for a stepping up of the lending power of international agencies such as the International Monetary Fund to help finance deficit countries.

Others at the dinner included Dr Ottmar Emminger of the German Federal Bank and Dr Johannes Witteveen of the IMF.

It is believed that about 60

percent of the inflow is accounted for by movements such as these, leaving only 40 per cent made up of "hot money" of the sort the authorities are keen to keep out.

He stressed the improvement in Britain's payments position which should result from North Sea oil, but gave warning that this must not be frittered away.

He also spoke of the problems facing developing countries, and called for a stepping up of the lending power of international agencies such as the International Monetary Fund to help finance deficit countries.

Others at the dinner included Dr Ottmar Emminger of the German Federal Bank and Dr Johannes Witteveen of the IMF.

## Carter plan to admit press to his Cabinet

From Fred Emery

Washington, Jan 31

President Carter said on the campaign trail, and apparently meant it, that he would open his weekly Cabinet meetings to partial press coverage. Today, he told his Cabinet that on both points Lords Justice Lawton and Ormrod ruled in Mr Silkin's favour.

On

the question of Mr

Silkin's rights they ruled that only someone with a personal interest in the case at issue might ask for an injunction. As MP's questioned by the court last Thursday, on the two main constitutional questions involved the judges had ruled in his favour by two to one, with Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, in minority.

On

the question of Mr

Silkin's rights they ruled that only someone with a personal interest in the case at issue might ask for an injunction. As MP's questioned by the court last Thursday, on the two main constitutional questions involved the judges had ruled in his favour by two to one, with Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, in minority.

On

the question of Mr

Silkin's rights they ruled that only someone with a personal interest in the case at issue might ask for an injunction. As MP's questioned by the court last Thursday, on the two main constitutional questions involved the judges had ruled in his favour by two to one, with Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, in minority.

On

the question of Mr

Silkin's rights they ruled that only someone with a personal interest in the case at issue might ask for an injunction. As MP's questioned by the court last Thursday, on the two main constitutional questions involved the judges had ruled in his favour by two to one, with Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, in minority.

On

the question of Mr

Silkin's rights they ruled that only someone with a personal interest in the case at issue might ask for an injunction. As MP's questioned by the court last Thursday, on the two main constitutional questions involved the judges had ruled in his favour by two to one, with Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, in minority.

On

the question of Mr

Silkin's rights they ruled that only someone with a personal interest in the case at issue might ask for an injunction. As MP's questioned by the court last Thursday, on the two main constitutional questions involved the judges had ruled in his favour by two to one, with Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, in minority.

On

the question of Mr

Silkin's rights they ruled that only someone with a personal interest in the case at issue might ask for an injunction. As MP's questioned by the court last Thursday, on the two main constitutional questions involved the judges had ruled in his favour by two to one, with Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, in minority.

On

the question of Mr

Silkin's rights they ruled that only someone with a personal interest in the case at issue might ask for an injunction. As MP's questioned by the court last Thursday, on the two main constitutional questions involved the judges had ruled in his favour by two to one, with Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, in minority.

On

the question of Mr

Silkin's rights they ruled that only someone with a personal interest in the case at issue might ask for an injunction. As MP's questioned by the court last Thursday, on the two main constitutional questions involved the judges had ruled in his favour by two to one, with Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, in minority.

On

the question of Mr

Silkin's rights they ruled that only someone with a personal interest in the case at issue might ask for an injunction. As MP's questioned by the court last Thursday, on the two main constitutional questions involved the judges had ruled in his favour by two to one, with Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, in minority.

On

the question of Mr

Silkin's rights they ruled that only someone with a personal interest in the case at issue might ask for an injunction. As MP's questioned by the court last Thursday, on the two main constitutional questions involved the judges had ruled in his favour by two to one, with Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, in minority.

On

the question of Mr

Silkin's rights they ruled that only someone with a personal interest in the case at issue might ask for an injunction. As MP's questioned by the court last Thursday, on the two main constitutional questions involved the judges had ruled in his favour by two to one, with Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, in minority.

On

the question of Mr

Silkin's rights they ruled that only someone with a personal interest in the case at issue might ask for an injunction. As MP's questioned by the court last Thursday, on the two main constitutional questions involved the judges had ruled in his favour by two to one, with Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, in minority.

On

the question of Mr

Silkin's rights they ruled that only someone with a personal interest in the case at issue might ask for an injunction. As MP's questioned by the court last Thursday, on the two main constitutional questions involved the judges had ruled in his favour by two to one, with Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, in minority.

On

the question of Mr

## HOME NEWS

## Attorney General still making up his mind whether to appeal to House of Lords on Judges' ruling

By Diana Gleddes

Mr Silkin, QC, the Attorney General, told the House of Commons yesterday that the Court of Appeal had ruled in his favour "on the two major constitutional issues". He had still not decided whether to appeal to the House of Lords on those other issues on which the court had ruled against him.

The two constitutional issues to which Mr Silkin referred are understood to be the Attorney General's prerogative of absolute discretion whether to grant or refuse his consent in a relator action without challenge from the courts; and whether a private citizen with no special interest but submitting that he represents the interests of the general public can proceed with an application for a final (as opposed to interim or temporary) injunction to enforce the law after the Attorney General has refused his consent in such a case.

Mr Silkin's victory on those two issues seems to have been largely overlooked in press reports on the court's judgment. Predominance was given instead to Lord Denning's dissenting views and to Mr Silkin's "defeat" on whether a private citizen, claiming to represent the public interest, can seek a declaration of law from the courts without the Attorney General's consent, and where the courts found there was a breach of law, whether he could be given an interim injunction.

Mr Silkin had argued that his discretion whether to grant or refuse his consent in relator actions was absolute. Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, said in his judgment in the Court of Appeal last Thursday, The Attorney General had said furthermore that when he refused his consent, his refusal was final. It could not be overridden by the courts. He was answerable to Parliament and to Parliament alone.

If the Attorney General's contention was correct, it would mean that he was the final arbiter on whether the law should be enforced or not. Lord Denning said, if he did not act himself, or refused to consent to his name being used, the law would not be enforced. If one Attorney General after another did that, and each in turn declined to take action

against those who broke the law, the law became a dead letter.

The discretion of an Attorney General could be reviewed by the courts, Lord Denning added. If he took account of matters that he ought not to take into account, or failed to take into account those that he should, his decision could be overridden by the courts.

Lord Justice Lawton accepted the Attorney General's submissions that he had to take the public interest into account in discharging his duties, that he had access to sources of information that were not and could not be available to the courts, and that he might be in a better position to weigh the factors affecting public interest.

But he could not accept that the Attorney General alone was the sole arbiter of what was in the public interest in relation to law enforcement through the civil courts. He envisaged that it would be only in cases where the plaintiff would be allowed to proceed, and he suggested that a prerequisite for such an action should be that the consent of the Attorney General to a relator action had first been sought but refused.

Lord Justice Ormrod agreed with Lord Justice Lawton and stated his view "unequivocally" that the Attorney General's discretion was not subject to review by the courts, and that at times it was too critical.

Lord Allen of Fallawood said the unions did not think it necessary to have a working party in an international context, but union leaders would have none of it.

They had made their views clear by objecting to the presentation of a document prepared by Labour Party research staff for discussion by the liaison committee.

Mr David Barnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, said during the meeting that he thought the Labour Party should be prepared to give credit where credit was due to the Government, and that at times it was too critical.

He also agreed that Mr Gouriet had the right to apply for a declaration of the law. Notwithstanding the Attorney General's refusal to grant his consent to a relator action, he was entitled, in Lord Justice Ormrod's view, to ask the court to consider whether or not he could establish sufficient standing before the courts to proceed with his action.

For that reason, an interim injunction was granted on the first hearing to preserve the position while the question was argued", he said. But he did not consider that there was any jurisdiction to grant injunctions of a final or permanent nature unless the plaintiff "could bring himself within the limits set by the former courts of equity". That Mr Gouriet could not do because he could not show any special interest or special damage.

Mr Silkin had submitted that the court could not give the plaintiff (in the present case Mr Gouriet) leave to bring a relator action; it had no jurisdiction to do so. What it could do was to rule, simpler and if necessary, adapt existing procedures. One procedure that might be available was the declaratory judgment of the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer.

Mr Silkin had submitted that no one could obtain a declaratory judgment as to the criminal law without his intervention. Lord Justice Lawton knew of no such limitation.

Mr Gouriet had asked the court to restrain a breach of the criminal law that would take away his own right to use Post Office facilities. It seemed probable that, save by a declaratory judgment and, if the law allowed, an injunction to protect what Parliament intended the criminal law to protect, Mr Gouriet would be left without the law's protection. That surely could not be.

If the court had jurisdiction to grant the declaratory judgment he could see no difficulty in the law being enforced.

Continued from page 1



Sir George Solti, the conductor, after a year's absence from the London concert platform, rehearsing the London Philharmonic Orchestra for an all-Mozart programme at the Festival Hall tonight.

## Unions pressing for state sector lead on Bullock

Continued from page 1

National Coal Board, the Central Electricity Generating Board, the National Bus Company, the National Freight Corporation, the Atomic Energy Authority, Cable and Wireless, the Civil Aviation Authority, the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, the South of Scotland Electricity Board, the British Airports Authority, the British Transport Dock Board, the Scottish Transport Group, area electricity boards, the British Waterways Board, the Aerospace Corporation and the Shipbuilding Corporation.

The state sector trade unions have also made clear their opposition to proposals by the National Economic Development Office for a reform of the political control over the nationalized industries.

A survey by the office found a long-term deterioration in the relationships between ministers and state sector managers. It suggested that there should be a policy council for each state enterprise composed of

civil servants, managers and trade unions. This would set out corporate strategy and ensure that it was implemented.

The TUC admits that the study discussed issues critical to industrial strategy and recovery and brought out "useful" criticisms. "Whether the report succeeds in presenting a consistent structure which would remove these criticisms, a policy paper is another matter," a policy paper says.

The unions would want much more discussion of the scope for broad supervision of nationalized industries. The Government should not push too fast with the White Paper which was originally promised.

This means that the TUC sees its proposals for industrial democracy in the state sector as a more promising line of managerial reform than that suggested in the NEDO report. Unions in the mining industry have rejected the NEDO formula, and other nationalized industry unions are expected to follow suit.

## Crash PC given wrong location

Police Constable George Spencer, aged 24, of Harwich, Lancashire, died in a crash on a fogbound motorway when he was trying to save others from danger, it was stated at an inquest at Chorley, Lancashire, yesterday.

He had been mistakenly told that the lorry he collided with was standing in the fast lane of the opposite carriageway. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Nine crew are feared dead after an explosion on board the Liberian-registered tanker Exotic off the Moroccan coast, Lloyd's said in London yesterday. Three crew were killed and six were missing, leaving 28 survivors, who were rescued by a Spanish ship.

The 70,337-ton bulk-ore carrier was 60 miles off the Moroccan port of Essaouira bound for Brazil when the explosion occurred on Sunday night. Reuter.

Paul Purvis, aged 33, former Chief Executive of North Devon District Council, was bound over at Exeter Crown Court yesterday, after being convicted of assaulting a neighbour and causing bodily harm, to be of good behaviour for a year.

Mr Purvis, who was dismissed from his £9,000-a-year post on December 31, pleaded not guilty.

## Security guards seek equal pay with women

Men working as security guards at the British Aircraft Corporation's guided weapons division at Stevenage, Hertfordshire, alleged yesterday that the corporation was in breach of the Sex Discrimination Act.

Mr Samuel McKee, of the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staffs (Apex), representing the 34 men, told an industrial tribunal in London that security men and women at the plant carried out the same duties.

But whereas the men were required to work a basic 40-hour week, women had to work only 37½ hours before beginning overtime. The basic hourly rate for women was £1.06, and for men £1.02.

This means that the TUC sees its proposals for industrial democracy in the state sector as a more promising line of managerial reform than that suggested in the NEDO report. Unions in the mining industry have rejected the NEDO formula, and other nationalized industry unions are expected to follow suit.

Nine crew are feared dead after an explosion on board the Liberian-registered tanker Exotic off the Moroccan coast, Lloyd's said in London yesterday.

Three crew were killed and six were missing, leaving 28 survivors, who were rescued by a Spanish ship.

The 70,337-ton bulk-ore carrier was 60 miles off the Moroccan port of Essaouira bound for Brazil when the explosion occurred on Sunday night. Reuter.

Paul Purvis, aged 33, former Chief Executive of North Devon District Council, was bound over at Exeter Crown Court yesterday, after being convicted of assaulting a neighbour and causing bodily harm, to be of good behaviour for a year.

Mr Purvis, who was dismissed from his £9,000-a-year post on December 31, pleaded not guilty.

Nine crew are feared dead after an explosion on board the Liberian-registered tanker Exotic off the Moroccan coast, Lloyd's said in London yesterday. Three crew were killed and six were missing, leaving 28 survivors, who were rescued by a Spanish ship.

The 70,337-ton bulk-ore carrier was 60 miles off the Moroccan port of Essaouira bound for Brazil when the explosion occurred on Sunday night. Reuter.

Paul Purvis, aged 33, former Chief Executive of North Devon District Council, was bound over at Exeter Crown Court yesterday, after being convicted of assaulting a neighbour and causing bodily harm, to be of good behaviour for a year.

Mr Purvis, who was dismissed from his £9,000-a-year post on December 31, pleaded not guilty.

Nine crew are feared dead after an explosion on board the Liberian-registered tanker Exotic off the Moroccan coast, Lloyd's said in London yesterday.

Three crew were killed and six were missing, leaving 28 survivors, who were rescued by a Spanish ship.

The 70,337-ton bulk-ore carrier was 60 miles off the Moroccan port of Essaouira bound for Brazil when the explosion occurred on Sunday night. Reuter.

Paul Purvis, aged 33, former Chief Executive of North Devon District Council, was bound over at Exeter Crown Court yesterday, after being convicted of assaulting a neighbour and causing bodily harm, to be of good behaviour for a year.

Mr Purvis, who was dismissed from his £9,000-a-year post on December 31, pleaded not guilty.

## NEDC seen by unions as main forum on liaison

By Michael Hatfield

Trade-union leaders yesterday gave the cold shoulder to the Labour Party's representatives on the tripartite liaison committee involving the Government, the TUC and the party's national executive committee.

Lord Justice Lawton, accepted the Attorney General's submissions that he had to take the public interest into account in discharging his duties, that he had access to sources of information that were not and could not be available to the courts, and that he might be in a better position to weigh the factors affecting public interest.

They made clear that they saw the National Economic Development Council as the main forum between the Government and the unions on economic and industrial strategy.

Trade-policymakers had hoped to have a joint working party on alternative economic strategies in an international context, but union leaders would have none of it.

They had made their views clear by objecting to the presentation of a document prepared by Labour Party research staff for discussion by the liaison committee.

Mr David Barnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, said during the meeting that he thought the Labour Party should be prepared to give credit where credit was due to the Government, and that at times it was too critical.

Lord Allen of Fallawood said the unions did not think it necessary to have a working party in an international context, but union leaders would have none of it.

They had made their views clear by objecting to the presentation of a document prepared by Labour Party research staff for discussion by the liaison committee.

Mr David Barnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, said during the meeting that he thought the Labour Party should be prepared to give credit where credit was due to the Government, and that at times it was too critical.

He also agreed that Mr Gouriet had the right to apply for a declaration of the law. Notwithstanding the Attorney General's refusal to grant his consent to a relator action, he was entitled, in Lord Justice Ormrod's view, to ask the court to consider whether or not he could establish sufficient standing before the courts to proceed with his action.

When it was suggested that the liaison committee should have a discussion on the TUC's draft economic review, to be published shortly, Mr George Smith, general secretary of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians, said that he hoped that that would not be before the general council had approved the draft later this month.

There was little criticism voiced by the unionists at the high level of unemployment although Mr Scanlon, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, asked about the prospects of jobs when it was evident that the Government was not going to meet the targets of an 8 per cent increase in manufacturing output and 5 per cent over all.

Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the targets could be met by higher productivity, but that would not relieve unemployment. The problems had to be seen in international terms and it was hoped that there would be a worldwide economic recovery.

Mr Guild described the present commissioners as "toothless watchdogs". They wanted a commission to be established to investigate complaints against the police and nationalized industries.

Mr Guild described the present commissioners as "toothless watchdogs". They wanted a commission to be established to investigate complaints against the police and nationalized industries.

Under the new Liberal proposals, the House of Commons (Distribution of Seats) Act, 1949, would be amended to provide for the electoral quota to be established by a straight division of the United Kingdom electorate by 625. That would be defined in the Bill and there would have to be a committee to initiate investigations and to prosecute or discipline any official guilty of maladministration.

The party stated in Edinburgh yesterday that an amendment to the section of the Scotland-Wales Bill dealing with the ombudsman would be tabled in Parliament.

Mr Ronald Guild, a member of the party's national executive, said the Scottish assembly commission would assume the duties, functions and powers of the present parliamentary commissioners. He would also be able to investigate complaints against the police and nationalized industries.

Mr Guild described the present commissioners as "toothless watchdogs". They wanted a commission to be established to investigate complaints against the police and nationalized industries.

In the new Liberal proposals, the House of Commons (Distribution of Seats) Act, 1949, would be amended to provide for the electoral quota to be established by a straight division of the United Kingdom electorate by 625. That would be defined in the Bill and there would have to be a committee to initiate investigations and to prosecute or discipline any official guilty of maladministration.

The party stated in Edinburgh yesterday that an amendment to the section of the Scotland-Wales Bill dealing with the ombudsman would be tabled in Parliament.

Mr Ronald Guild, a member of the party's national executive, said the Scottish assembly commission would assume the duties, functions and powers of the present parliamentary commissioners. He would also be able to investigate complaints against the police and nationalized industries.

Under the new Liberal proposals, the House of Commons (Distribution of Seats) Act, 1949, would be amended to provide for the electoral quota to be established by a straight division of the United Kingdom electorate by 625. That would be defined in the Bill and there would have to be a committee to initiate investigations and to prosecute or discipline any official guilty of maladministration.

The party stated in Edinburgh yesterday that an amendment to the section of the Scotland-Wales Bill dealing with the ombudsman would be tabled in Parliament.

Mr Ronald Guild, a member of the party's national executive, said the Scottish assembly commission would assume the duties, functions and powers of the present parliamentary commissioners. He would also be able to investigate complaints against the police and nationalized industries.

Under the new Liberal proposals, the House of Commons (Distribution of Seats) Act, 1949, would be amended to provide for the electoral quota to be established by a straight division of the United Kingdom electorate by 625. That would be defined in the Bill and there would have to be a committee to initiate investigations and to prosecute or discipline any official guilty of maladministration.

The party stated in Edinburgh yesterday that an amendment to the section of the Scotland-Wales Bill dealing with the ombudsman would be tabled in Parliament.

Mr Ronald Guild, a member of the party's national executive, said the Scottish assembly commission would assume the duties, functions and powers of the present parliamentary commissioners. He would also be able to investigate complaints against the police and nationalized industries.

Under the new Liberal proposals, the House of Commons (Distribution of Seats) Act, 1949, would be amended to provide for the electoral quota to be established by a straight division of the United Kingdom electorate by 625. That would be defined in the Bill and there would have to be a committee to initiate investigations and to prosecute or discipline any official guilty of maladministration.

The party stated in Edinburgh yesterday that an amendment to the section of the Scotland-Wales Bill dealing with the ombudsman would be tabled in Parliament.

Mr Ronald Guild, a member of the party's national executive, said the Scottish assembly commission would assume the duties, functions and powers of the present parliamentary commissioners. He would also be able to investigate complaints against the police and nationalized industries.

Under the new Liberal proposals, the House of Commons (Distribution of Seats) Act, 1949, would be amended to provide for the electoral quota to be established by a straight division of the United Kingdom electorate by 625. That would be defined in the Bill and there would have to be a committee to initiate investigations and to prosecute or discipline any official guilty of maladministration.

The party stated in Edinburgh yesterday that an amendment to the section of the Scotland-Wales Bill dealing with the ombudsman would be tabled in Parliament.

Mr Ronald Guild, a member of the party's national executive, said the Scottish assembly commission would assume the duties, functions and powers of the present parliamentary commissioners. He would also be able to investigate complaints against the police and nationalized industries.

Under the new Liberal proposals, the House of Commons (Distribution of Seats) Act, 1949, would be amended to provide for the electoral quota to be established by a straight division of the United Kingdom electorate by 625. That would be defined in the Bill and there would have to be a committee to initiate investigations and to prosecute or discipline any official guilty of maladministration.

The party stated in Edinburgh yesterday that an amendment to the section of the Scotland-Wales Bill dealing with the ombudsman would be tabled in Parliament.

Mr Ronald Guild, a member of the party's national executive, said the Scottish assembly commission would assume the duties, functions and powers of the present parliamentary commissioners. He would also be able to investigate complaints against the police and nationalized industries.

Under the new Liberal proposals, the House of Commons (Distribution of Seats) Act, 1949, would be amended to provide for the electoral quota to be established by a straight division of

## HOME NEWS

**£1m cuts will mean day for some big link-road projects**

By Elspeth

Correspondent

scient market towns, in Selby and Malton in Yorkshire, get the latest resurfacing work yesterday. Both the Department of Transport and the Government announced at the same time.

Summer, 1977: M25, Sevenoaks interchange; M25, Runnymede Bridge; M1, A120-Stump Cross; M1, Cambridge Western by-pass; M2, Dunstable Green-Wrotham; A34, Sandiford Hill; A4, Ludlow by-pass; A4, Malton by-pass.

Autumn, 1977: M25, Enfield D ring (A11-A10); M25, A13-A12; Ealing Ashridge Farm-M4; A40, Ealing Western Avenue-Greenford Road.

Spring, 1978: M20, West Kingsdown-Wrotham; M20, Seaford-Folkestone; M20, Ashford-Selkidge; A12, Thetford (West London) diversion; M4, Teaberry to M5; M5, Heswall-Stoke and Stock interchange; M5, A34, Skelewood; A1, Redhouse junction; A3, Burpham-Ladyman's diversion; A5, Milton Keynes diversion; A17, Leighton Buzzard bypass; A27, Sevenoaks Street; A27, Palmer diversion; A52, Borrowash by-pass extension.

On the York to Leeds road, lack of a bypass is seriously affecting local industry as well as the environment. The town and surrounding villages are under pressure from traffic, the report says. The outer orbital road has been pressed ahead, sections (Enfield, Sevenoaks interchange and Runnymede Bridge) all due to start this month.

**amer US chief in e hearing**

By Robert Parker

Mr Tom Keating, the man who stated in *The Times* last summer that he had obtained the work of many well known artists, has confirmed that two important collections in Canada do not contain any of his pastiches.

He was able to do so during a three-week visit to Canada where he met Miss Jane Kelly, his former friend, who helped him as a picture restorer in Norfolk. Together they visited galleries in Toronto. They found no imitations in the Art Gallery of Ontario, which contains eight works by Corot and Krieghoff, perhaps Canada's most important artist.

Mr Keating also saw the Krieghoff collection of Lord Thomson of Fleet, and said that none of his many imitations of the style of many masters was in that collection. He said it was a marvellous experience to see such a fine collection.

When Mr Keating arrived back at Heathrow on Sunday he was met by Det Inspector Peter Goodall, who, since September, has been leading police inquiries into how some of the Keating imitations got on to the art market as genuine works. He went to Scotland Yard.

**Krieghoff paintings 'genuine'**

By Robert Parker

Mr Tom Keating, the man who stated in *The Times* last summer that he had obtained the work of many well known artists, has confirmed that two important collections in Canada do not contain any of his pastiches.

He was able to do so during a three-week visit to Canada where he met Miss Jane Kelly, his former friend, who helped him as a picture restorer in Norfolk. Together they visited galleries in Toronto. They found no imitations in the Art Gallery of Ontario, which contains eight works by Corot and Krieghoff, perhaps Canada's most important artist.

Mr Keating also saw the Krieghoff collection of Lord Thomson of Fleet, and said that none of his many imitations of the style of many masters was in that collection. He said it was a marvellous experience to see such a fine collection.

When Mr Keating arrived back at Heathrow on Sunday he was met by Det Inspector Peter Goodall, who, since September, has been leading police inquiries into how some of the Keating imitations got on to the art market as genuine works. He went to Scotland Yard.



The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Coggan, inspecting a coal-cutting machine during a visit to the coalface at Bettleshanger colliery, Kent, yesterday (Diary, page 14).

**Double number of women jailed for drunkenness**

By Pat Healy

Social Services Correspondent

The number of women imprisoned for drunkenness has more than doubled since a government report recommended treatment rather than imprisonment for offenders six years ago. But economic constraints and the pressure of a high prison population are preventing special teams from being set up to handle drink troubles in prison, and treatment facilities outside remain well below the known need.

Figures released in writing reply to a Home Office show that the numbers imprisoned for simple drunkenness have hardly changed since 1971, when a departmental report recommended a wide range of treatment facilities to prevent such imprisonment.

In 1971, 542 people were jailed, including 15 women. In 1973, the latest year for which figures are available, for which there was 523, of whom 33 were

women. Average sentences for both men and women were 29 days in 1975, compared with 28 for men and 27 for women in 1971.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk, who tabled the question, asked whether the Home Office had made clear that there is no likelihood of forming special teams in prison.

"Of what possible use, except irrelevant and unnecessary punishment for people who really need treatment, is a sentence of one month?" he asked.

"The inaction of the Home Office is deplorable given the number of people in prison for drink offences."

Only one detoxification centre has been approved so far under the Criminal Justice Act 1972, which provided for treatment outside prisons for drunken offenders. Up to the end of 1976 the centre handled 462 cases under the Act.

**Illness link with aircraft noise, doctors say**

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Patrick Cormack, MP for Staffordshire South-West, has suggested to the Prime Minister that the Land Fund should be used to buy Mentmore Towers, Buckinghamshire, which has been refused by the Government in lieu of death duties on the estate of the late Lord Rosebery.

Mr Cormack, vice-chairman of the Heritage in Danger society, said yesterday: "Here are a house and collections of supreme if not unique national importance. Surely it was for just such a situation that the Land Fund was devised."

The fund was formed with £50m from the sale of stores after the last war by Dr Dalton, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was intended to be used to preserve historic buildings and outstanding landscapes.

**Left and right 'agree on basic priorities'**

By Penny Symon

In any serious discussion of politics, the use of the terms "left" and "right" should be avoided, because at the level of the ordinary voter the difference between the values and priorities of either side is so small as to make the labels meaningless.

That is the conclusion of a survey carried out by the Social Science Research Council's survey unit, published in the current issue of the magazine, *Encounter*.

The survey was carried out in 1974. A total of 1,933 adults were interviewed, of whom 82 per cent placed themselves in the "left" or "right" boxes.

The rest said that they took no interest in politics, or did not support any political party.

It seems from the survey as if, for the British, the terms "left" and "right" are not ideological concepts, but alternative names for political parties. In that, they differ markedly from the West Germans, who in a similar survey, identified themselves as "left" or "right", but based their choices on general values.

Between the sexes, differences in self-placements were negligible. Differences based on social class were a little more marked, but only members of the unskilled working class departed significantly from the overall average.

Shown a list of eight "aims and objectives which people say that our country as a whole should concentrate upon", and asked to indicate which one they thought most important, a majority on both "left" and "right" chose the same one—the maintenance of a stable economy.

The fight against crime came high on both lists. Neither group attached great importance either to environmental aesthetics or to closer social relationships.

Both groups attached great importance to good medical care, adequate housing, full employment and keeping neighbourhoods free of crime. The

"left" attached more importance to equal rights for women and immigrants, but those issues were considered less important than fighting crime and preventing pollution.

Asked whether they thought that over-privileged groups existed in British society, 83 per cent of the "left" said yes, and 73 per cent of the "right" said no.

The "right" were business executives, politicians, the idle rich and speculators. People on the "right" were more inclined to seize on "greedy workers" and "welfare spongers". However, the "left" also included those two groups on its list of the over-privileged.

Respondents were asked about their sympathy for various groups. The police were at the top of both lists, with scores of 84 points from the "left" and 88 from the "right" on a 100 "sympathy scale", as shown in the accompanying table.

Mr Mark Abrams, the survey unit's director, said that there was almost complete agreement by both sides about sympathy towards the police, small businessmen, civil servants, immigrants and the Liberal Party.

On the face of it, then, it looks as if the hopes of the revolutionaries and the fears of members of the House of Lords are equally lacking in substance", Dr Abrams said.

It would seem that the greatly and widely admired police could cope comfortably with any present levels of attempted confrontation."

Median scores on 100-3 "sympathy scale":

	Left	Right	(b)
	wing	wing	wing as %
Police	84	88	100
Labour Party	72	28	100
Small businessmen	78	108	100
Unions	68	38	100
Civil servants	52	121	100
Civil servants	51	48	100
Coloured immigrants	49	32	100
Women's lib.	47	46	100
Liberal Party	44	51	100
Company dir.	32	75	100
Cons. Party	30	8	27
Student protesters	10	0.3	3
Revolt. groups			

**In brief****£60,000 for road crash victim**

Roger French, aged 29, of King's Avenue, Woodford Green, east London, who is paralysed in all his limbs as a result of a road crash, was awarded agreed damages of £60,000 in the High Court yesterday against the London Borough of Barnet and the Lee Valley Water Company.

The hearing will begin today of a dispute between Barnet Council and the water authority as to which of them is liable to pay the £50,000.

**Girl 'probably knew killer'**

Warrant Officer Terence Reddin, aged 33, father of Heidi Reddin, aged 14, of Downham Market, Norfolk, who was found strangled and sexually assaulted, said yesterday that he thought she probably knew her killer.

Detectives appealed to women or young girls who have been approached by motorists to come forward. They believe that the girl's death is not linked with other cases in Norfolk.

**Attempt to keep canal open**

The Montgomery Canal Society is restoring seven miles of the canal near Welshpool in conjunction with a Prince of Wales Committee scheme which offers boat trips for physically handicapped children. But the scheme is threatened by plans to demolish a canal bridge at Arddle and build a by-pass.

**Heart victim better**

Mr Geoffrey Diston, aged 63, of The Hyde, Hertford, whose heart stopped for almost 15 minutes at Heathrow on Sunday, was improving in hospital yesterday.

**Candidate steps down**

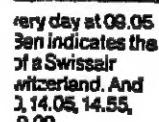
Mr William Crossey has resigned as prospective parliamentary Labour candidate for Burton-on-Trent, after a meeting with the local party executive to discuss his matrimonial difficulties.

**Man dies in fire**

Mr Peter Bell, aged 26, died in a fire at his home in Salford Gardens, St Ann's, Nottingham, yesterday. Six members of his family were taken to hospital.

**Lord Lowther had drug**

Lord Lowther, aged 27, the eldest son of Lord Lonsdale, was fined £100 by Newcastle today for having cannabis resin.

**As you will have guessed, this is an advertisement of the Swiss national airline.**

Every day at 08.05  
Swissair indicates the  
departure of a Swissair  
plane for Switzerland. And  
also 14.05, 14.55, 20.05.



Athens. On Wednesdays  
and Sundays at 14.30 hours,  
the clock at the Metropolis  
Cathedral indicates the  
departure of a Swissair  
plane for Switzerland. And  
also eleven times every  
week at different hours.



Barcelona. Every day at  
14.20 hours, the clock at the  
Town Hall indicates the  
departure of a Swissair  
plane for Switzerland. And  
also five times every  
week at 15.30.



Basel. Eighty-eight times  
every week the clock at the  
Spalentor indicates the  
departure of a Swissair  
plane for Switzerland. And  
also five times every  
week at 15.30.



Belgrade. Every day at 15.20  
hours, the Sahat-Kula Clock  
Tower indicates the  
departure of a Swissair  
plane for Switzerland. And  
also five times every  
week at 15.30.



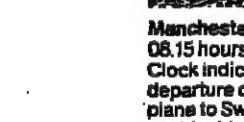
Berne. Every day at 05.20  
hours, the Clock Tower  
indicates the departure of a  
Swissair bus for Zurich. And  
also at 09.00, 10.00, 12.00,  
15.50, 17.00, and 19.30.



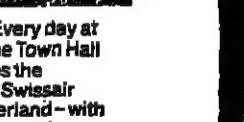
Brussels. Every day at 10.05  
hours, the clock of Mont des  
Arts indicates the departure  
of a Swissair plane for  
Switzerland. And also at  
15.50, 20.20, and 21.05.



Budapest. Every Monday,  
Wednesday and Friday at  
10.25 hours, the clock at the  
Post end of the Margareth  
Bridge indicates the  
departure of a Swissair  
plane for Switzerland.



Cologne. Six times every  
week at 09.15 hours, the  
clock at the City Hall  
indicates the departure of a  
Swissair plane for  
Switzerland.



Copenhagen. Every day at  
14.10 hours, the clock at the  
Rosso Railway Station  
indicates the departure of a  
Swissair plane for  
Switzerland. And also every  
Wednesday and Sunday at  
14.45.



Dresden. Every day at  
14.05 hours, the Water  
Gauge Clock indicates the  
departure of a Swissair  
plane for Switzerland. And  
also 18.55.



Frankfurt. Every day at 10.15  
hours, the Little Clock Tower  
indicates the departure of a  
Swissair plane for Switzerland.  
And also at 13.20, 16.20, and  
20.05.





## ME NEWS

## Three quarters of the population collect Green Shield stamps

By E Hodgkinson  
Shield stamps, started and now holding three-quarters of the market, are by three-quarters of the population, according to an analysis of the stamp industry published yesterday by the Economic Intelligence Unit. The analysis pages, and costs

more tennis, hockey, sailing. In common with other stamp companies, it estimates savings to a higher value of stamps collected for causes and exchanged for such as wheelchairs. In 12,000 groups made up schemes in 1975, and use of 150 new groups was started every

specifiability of trading has increased, with a tightening of its grip over levels of society. Of savers in socio-classed A and B rose from a fifth between 1976.

The future promises still further expansion of our life by the trading according to the report, not much scope left for outlets, but new areas being opened up in active business, through dealers, salesmen and people are rewarded for movement of certain

amps stamps provide a reward", the report says. "Whereas three years ago being on the market is valuable, one stamp may be quite a hundred stamps. There may be

Trading Stamps in the United Kingdom. The Economic Intelligence Unit Ltd, £40.

ties oppose project of changes

Local Government ident  
elief of reorganization of the local government introduced in 1974 met resistance from the Association of County Councils

an initial response to by Mr Shore, Secretary for the Environment Labour Party local conference on Mr Carlton Hetherington, Secretary of the association: "We are positively to any major change in reorganized local areas indicated that the man was considering organic changes, to cities and large areas they lost to county

Hetherington said the man would not object to the ended duplication, for example. He said Mr Shore's idea was for "a piecemeal approach". The proposed by a big reorganization to be remembered. Mr Walker, chairman of the Association of Avon Councils, said the possibility was absurd. The next thing to happen large-scale demands of the boundaries of the cities to absorb rural areas, leaving the areas essentially dis

but that might return some power that the reorganization is not good local areas.

relegation opposes the man's proposals for solution, welcomes a man and opposes plans for devolution.

In the 1950s Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

was a leader in the field of

the 1950s. Lancashire

## HOME NEWS

## Britain in Europe: Trade patterns Commonwealth ousted by EEC as biggest customers

By Roger Berthoud

Britain's trade patterns have changed dramatically in the past 15 years. Whereas in 1960 the Commonwealth countries were collectively our biggest market and customer, their place has gradually been taken by our two partners in the enlarged EEC.

Trade charts covering those 15 years show that the EEC and the Commonwealth have almost exactly exchanged roles. In 1960 the Commonwealth took 41.2 per cent of our exports, and provided 38.5 per cent of our imports, while the Six plus Denmark and Ireland took 19.3 per cent of exports and provided 20.4 per cent of imports. Now the EEC is reversed, taking 36 per cent of exports and providing 37 per cent of imports. The Commonwealth (without South Africa) accounts for 15 per cent of our exports and 13.3 per cent of imports. The eight EEC countries overtook the Commonwealth as an export market in 1966, and as a source of imports in the following year, and have gradually increased their importance as our main trading partner.

There is now only one non-EEC country among—indeed, still at the head of—the top six export markets, the United States. In 1965 Australia, now in tenth place, was third, and West Germany was the only other EEC country in the top six.

Britain's membership of the European Community has thus consolidated and, so far, accentuated a steady trend. Some doubts were aroused in 1975, when there was a fall in the EEC's share of United Kingdom exports. But last year that jumped from 32.2 per cent to 36 per cent, and the growth seems likely to continue.

At the same time there has been, as anti-Marketeers continually point out, a dramatic increase in Britain's trade deficit with the Eight since Britain joined the EEC. It rose from £1.65m in 1971 to £1.172m in 1973, the first year of membership, reached £2.386m in 1975, but fell to £2.22m last year (overseas trade basis).

To some extent that can be explained by special factors. The fall of the pound was most marked against main EEC currencies like the Deutschmark and guinea, thus disproportionately increasing the cost of imports from those countries. The cost of oil imported through Rotterdam shot up in the wake of the energy crisis.

Then there was a substantial transfer of food purchases towards the EEC, mainly because of the pressures of the EEC's common agricultural policy (CAP), with its principle of Community preference, but partly because in 1973 and 1974 some food products were cheaper in the EEC than on world markets.

In 1972, 31 per cent of our total food-imports came from the Eight. By last year that had jumped to 44 per cent, and accounted for 64 per cent of the total overall visible trade deficit with the EEC—coincidentally, almost exactly the same percentage as food imports represent in Britain's world trade deficit.

Finally, there was the book of 1972-73, coupled with inadequate British production aggravated by strikes and the three-day week, which caused exports to be sucked in. Failure by British industry to satisfy British demand for its products continues to bedevil the balance of trade. There is

broad agreement that availability, coupled with quality, design and after-sales service, has become increasingly important in an ever more sophisticated market, at indeed West German success in selling against the D-mark barrier shows.

The leaflet, assuming that it was legitimate, was sent by the First of October Anti-fascist Resistance Group which has claimed responsibility for kidnapping two high-ranking politicians and killing three policemen. It said that unless the Government released 15 political activists, "we shall continue to capture regime personalities, for there is no other way of making them listen to reason".

Grapo said that the Government had launched a campaign of lies against the organization in order to confuse the public. It was not true, as had been suggested, that Grapo was "manipulated by the extreme right" or by the secret services of the superpowers. There has been speculation that the KGB or the CIA might be involved, so confusing is the issue.

The leaflet, delivered in the morning's post, said that the reforms of the Suárez Government were intended to "preserve the domination of the financial oligarchy and keep intact all the essential apparatus of the fascist power". The only difference now, said Grapo, was that groups which previously were persecuted were now able to take part in the change. The letter was posted on Saturday night and the postmark was not legible.

Grapo implicitly criticized Senor Santiago Carrillo, the secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party, for going along with the reforms and said that he had even asked for an audience with King Juan Carlos.

The reforms could do nothing to improve the lot of the people and were aimed at "paralyzing the struggle of the masses".

Referring to the Spanish extreme right, Grapo said that those people who for many years were the regime's ultras were now putting themselves forward as "democrats", with whom democracy could not be achieved. "They are the extreme right, fascism," the message said, naming Senor Suárez, the King and Senor Jose Maria de Arellano, the former Foreign Minister, among others.

With the aim of distracting attention, the Government pretends that the only extreme rightists are the gangs of gunmen of Christ the King or New Force. The Warriors of Christ the King and New Force are two right-wing extremist groups, some of whose members have been called in for questioning by the police in the wake of the violence.

The existence of the EEC, and Britain's accession, have undoubtedly encouraged multinational companies to "Europeanize" their production.

As the EEC becomes an increasingly homogeneous market, with no customs and fewer technical barriers to trade, it will inevitably become progressively more attractive to British manufacturers. It may be a far tougher and more competitive market than the Commonwealth used to be. But it is large, increasingly open, rich, sophisticated and near. It is logical that Britain should sell an increasing volume of manufactured goods to her EEC partners in exchange for those increased imports of EEC food, and the signs are that British industry is beginning to accept the situation.

It was learned today that Naval Captain Camilo Menéndez Vives, who shouted criticism of the Government at Saturday's funeral for the three shot policemen has been placed under house arrest.

To be continued

## Union chief hits at politicians over legislation

By Our Labour Staff

Mr John Boyd, general secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said yesterday that neither devolution nor industrial democracy would improve industrial efficiency, increase productivity or bring greater security to working people.

Mr Boyd, who might emerge as one of the leading contenders to succeed Mr Hugh Scanlon as president of the union, said MPs should be directing all their thoughts and actions towards establishing Great Britain Ltd. They should be "inspiring and encouraging the nation to work together to get ourselves out of our economic difficulties, getting rid of unemployment and having everyone engaged in meaningful employment".

He assured politicians of bad timing over the devolution and industrial democracy issues. "The parliamentary debate on the former will create heat and division, and certainly its implementation will create more non-productive, but highly remunerative jobs in the duplicated administration which will follow, but not real wealth."

On the Bullock proposals for worker-participation in the board room Mr Boyd said that workers on the factory floor had never really discussed industrial democracy although their views were far more important than those of academics or theoreticians. An immediate debate on industrial democracy might create division between unions and within management when they could least be afforded.

Mr Boyd's union, which has 14,000 members, disagrees with both the TUC and the Government on industrial democracy. It simply wants an expansion of industrial relations and collective bargaining in the private sector.

## New move today to avert staff walk out at BBC

By Christopher Thomas

A fresh attempt will be made today to avert a national walk-out by BBC journalists on Thursday over the suspension of a Radio Sheffield producer.

The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) has called together the BBC, the National Union of Journalists and the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs.

An anti-strike committee of journalists is to meet Mr Kenneth Morgan, NUJ general secretary, this morning. It will take with it messages of support from colleagues in Stoke-on-Trent, Belfast, Manchester and Cardiff. A member said last night: "We are prepared to mount our own banner as a last resort to show the strength of feeling against the militant minority. At least 100 London NUJ members are prepared to ignore the strike call."

The dispute is over the use of a greengrocer and a teacher to provide sports reports for Radio Sheffield.

A strike by NUJ members at Mercury House, a London publishing house, is about to enter its fourth week. The journalists want better benefits.

At Kettering, Northamptonshire, newsmen's delegation has met the Northamptonshire Evening Telegraph management over a nine-week journalists' strike.

## Railman was found drunk

Police officers answering a report that three bombs had exploded found a drunken railman in charge of a London Underground station, it was stated at Marylebone Magistrates' Court yesterday.

Peter Richard Court, aged 28, a station foreman, of Shepherd's Bush Road, London, was fined the maximum of £10 for being drunk.

## WEST EUROPE

## Threat to kidnap more Spanish politicians

From William Chislett

Madrid, Jan 31

The underground militant organization, Grapo, threatened today in a printed leaflet sent to the Madrid correspondent of *The Times* and some other foreign correspondents to kidnap more Spanish politicians.

The leaflet, assuming that it was legitimate, was sent by the First of October Anti-fascist Resistance Group which has claimed responsibility for kidnapping two high-ranking politicians and killing three policemen. It said that unless the Government released 15 political activists, "we shall continue to capture regime personalities, for there is no other way of making them listen to reason".

Grapo said that the Government had launched a campaign of lies against the organization in order to confuse the public. It was not true, as had been suggested, that Grapo was "manipulated by the extreme right" or by the secret services of the superpowers.

There has been speculation that the KGB or the CIA might be involved, so confusing is the issue.

The leaflet, delivered in the morning's post, said that the reforms of the Suárez Government were intended to "preserve the domination of the financial oligarchy and keep intact all the essential apparatus of the fascist power". The only difference now, said Grapo, was that groups which previously were persecuted were now able to take part in the change. The letter was posted on Saturday night and the postmark was not legible.

Grapo implicitly criticized Senor Santiago Carrillo, the secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party, for going along with the reforms and said that he had even asked for an audience with King Juan Carlos.

The reforms could do nothing to improve the lot of the people and were aimed at "paralyzing the struggle of the masses".

Referring to the Spanish extreme right, Grapo said that those people who for many years were the regime's ultras were now putting themselves forward as "democrats", with whom democracy could not be achieved. "They are the extreme right, fascism," the message said, naming Senor Suárez, the King and Senor Jose Maria de Arellano, the former Foreign Minister, among others.

With the aim of distracting attention, the Government pretends that the only extreme rightists are the gangs of gunmen of Christ the King or New Force. The Warriors of Christ the King and New Force are two right-wing extremist groups, some of whose members have been called in for questioning by the police in the wake of the violence.

The existence of the EEC, and Britain's accession, have undoubtedly encouraged multinational companies to "Europeanize" their production.

As the EEC becomes an increasingly homogeneous market, with no customs and fewer technical barriers to trade, it will inevitably become progressively more attractive to British manufacturers. It may be a far tougher and more competitive market than the Commonwealth used to be. But it is large, increasingly open, rich, sophisticated and near. It is logical that Britain should sell an increasing volume of manufactured goods to her EEC partners in exchange for those increased imports of EEC food, and the signs are that British industry is beginning to accept the situation.

It was learned today that Naval Captain Camilo Menéndez Vives, who shouted criticism of the Government at Saturday's funeral for the three shot policemen has been placed under house arrest.

To be continued

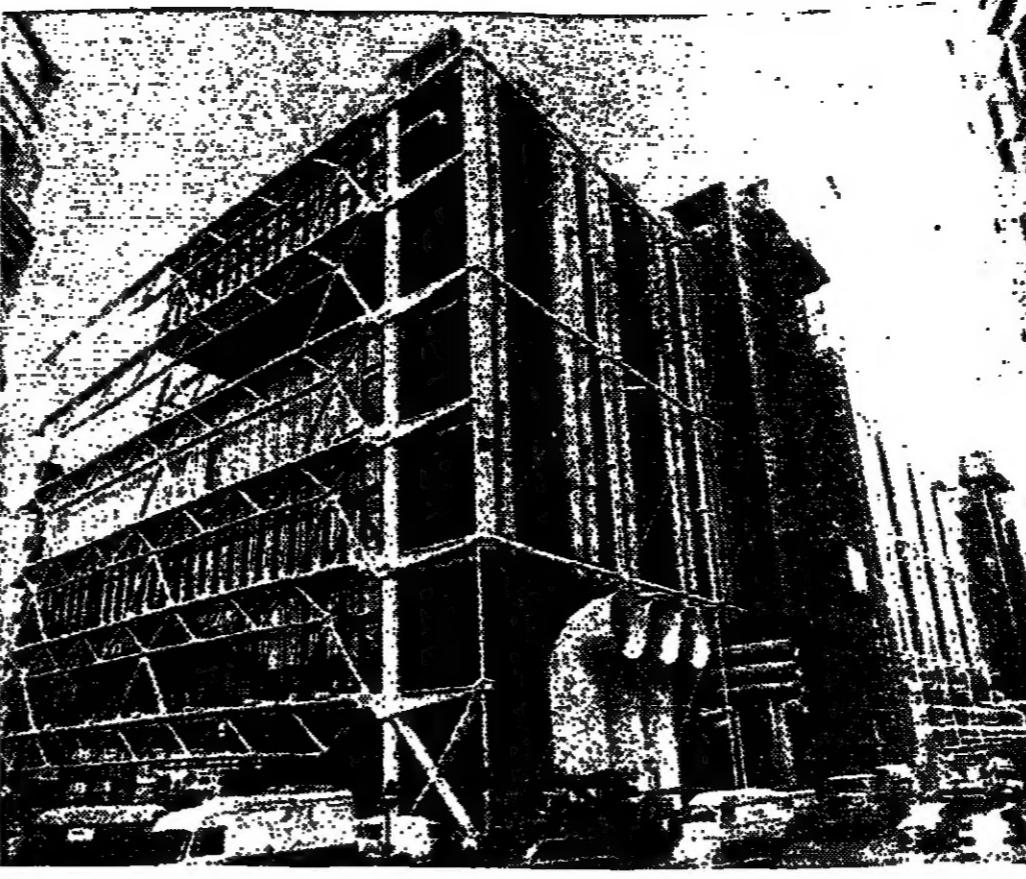
## EEC ministers' London talks end early

By Our Agricultural Correspondent

Britain began making subsidy payments to pig farmers yesterday despite repeated warnings from Brussels that such action would be illegal under EEC rules. The first payments of the temporary subsidy, worth £1m a week, are being made on pigs slaughtered yesterday.

The subsidy was announced less than a fortnight ago by Mr John Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, after months of protests from farmers and food processors about unfair advantages enjoyed by EEC exporters of pig meat to Britain.

Mr Silkin acted to fend off loss of jobs in British meat factories and to stop an increase in slaughtering of breeding pigs. He consulted the Treasury in London before introducing the subsidy and told



The new centre: not so much a skyscraper, more an ocean liner

**BIGGEST ARTISTIC POWERHOUSE IN THE WORLD IS OPENED, SHOCKING THE EYES OF PARIS AND DAZZLING THE MIND**

## Pompidou's cultural colossus

From Charles Hargrove

Paris, Jan 31

The architects say that in designing the centre, they deliberately avoided architecture for one age has lost confidence in it—but not in technology. As such, it is symbolic of the times, whether one likes it or not. And many people do not.

The building has already been condemned as an eyesore in much the same terms as Eiffel's tower, when it was erected. And many Parisians in past months have wondered when the steel scaffolding, which is part of the structure itself, would be taken down.

It looks like some sort of supertanker anchored incongruously in the heart of Paris, half way between Les Halles and the Marais. "Our building", the architects have said, "has less in common with a skyscraper than a liner."

Because of its architecture, its scale, its cost, and its ambitions, the centre has been a subject of controversy long before its opening. It was originally conceived by President Pompidou, who had a predilection for contemporary art and deplored that Paris had no museum worthy of it, such as the Guggenheim in New York.

Then he thought of adding a vast modern library to it, and special facilities for music, the theatre, and the cinema. Seven years ago, the decision to create the centre was taken.

The upshot is the largest artistic and cultural powerhouse in the world, in which all the arts and techniques of the twentieth century are brought together under one roof, with the intention of making them accessible to the wider public through an intensive programme of exhibitions, lectures, demonstrations, discussions, and experimentation under the guidance of an army of artists and technicians.

The two architects, Renzo Piano, an Italian, and Richard Rogers, an Englishman, deliberately designed something essentially functional. All the plumbing, cables, air conditioning and the escalators linking the five floors are in plastic tubes which have been banished to the outside of the building. Painted in bright colours, the tubes accentuate the powerhouse effect. The object was to provide on each floor an unbroken space the size of two football fields.

The vast floor space is broken up by means of mobile partitions into areas of different sizes, according to the nature of works exposed. One original feature of the museum is an extensive documentation centre: books, periodicals, catalogues of exhibitions, press cuttings, colour slides and film material, as well as individual

files on some 11,000 modern artists, will be available to the public.

Two shadows have been cast over the museum. The heirs of several artists, such as Rouault and Bracque, have opposed the transfer of their works from the Palais de Tokyo, and some American artists have decided to withdraw their contributions in protest against the freeing of Abu Daoud, the Palestinian leader. But the difficulties are apparently about to be overcome.

Like the museum, the library is bound to be a success.

More controversial are the other two departments. The Music and Acoustics Research Centre directed by Pierre Boulez, occupies 3,000 square metres of offices, studios, and laboratories under the vast piazza between the centre and the old Gothic church of St Merri, where Saint-Saëns played the organ.

The object of the Ircam, as it is called, is to promote fundamental research and creation by means of the most advanced electronic equipment. It has a concert hall seating 400, with an adjustable floor and ceiling to alter the acoustic effects.

Equally controversial is the Industrial Creation Centre set up 10 years ago and moved to the new building. It is intended to stimulate creation in architecture, town planning, design and the graphic arts, and to improve the aesthetic quality of manufactured goods.

It has often in the past been used as a platform for the condemnation and rejection of what some call the "dominant culture". One of its gadgets will be an X-ray machine which will enable pregnant women to see their child move on a screen.

The gamble of the centre is twofold. Will it succeed in giving back to Paris a leadership in contemporary art and creativity which it lost first to London, and then to New York? And will it really fulfil President Pompidou's wish for a "great house of culture where those who are not used to entering a museum, a theatre or a library, could do so without difficulty?"

The vast floor space is broken up by means of mobile partitions into areas of different sizes, according to the nature of works exposed. One original feature of the museum is an extensive documentation centre: books, periodicals, catalogues of exhibitions, press cuttings, colour slides and film material, as well as individual

files on some 11,000 modern artists, will be available to the public.

The strike is the latest in a series of stoppages by French unions in protest at the Government's austerity measures, which would peg wage rises to the increase in the cost of living.

Today's strike comes after the breakdown of talks between the union and the management after the Government's refusal to sanction a two per cent rise.

Union officials in Lille, north-east France, reported that only 116 miners out of a total of 7,600 had turned up for work in the area. Tomorrow, electric and gas workers go on strike and on February 9 Paris public transport workers plan to stop work. Last week, the railways were hit by protest strikes.

## Miners join wave of strikers in France

Paris, Jan 31—Coal miners

in France began a 24-hour

national strike today to support their claim for a two per cent rise in the real value of their wages.

The strike is the latest in a series of stoppages by French unions in protest at the Government's austerity measures, which would peg wage rises to the increase in the cost of living.

Today's strike comes after the breakdown of talks between the union and the management after the Government's refusal to sanction a two per cent rise.

The strike is the latest in a series of stoppages by French unions in protest at the Government's austerity measures, which would peg wage rises to the increase in the cost of living.

Union officials in Lille, north-east France, reported that only 116 miners out of a total of 7,600 had turned up for work in the area. Tomorrow, electric and gas workers go on strike and on February 9 Paris public transport workers plan to stop work. Last week, the railways were hit by protest strikes.

## Bonn's unenvied trouble-shooter for Berlin

From Gretel Spitzer

Berlin, Jan 31

making in the Federal Chancellery failed in the past.

ick of quorum  
ort Oporto  
ERSEAS

## Washington warns Mr Ian Smith that he will get no US help trying to prevent majority rule

Fred Emery

London, Jan 31

United States told the South African authorities bluntly that "under no circumstances can they count on any American assistance".

In trying to prevent majority rule or in excluding black leaders from their negotiations.

Cyrus Vance, Secretary of State, opened his first news conference with a statement warning Rhodesia about Smith's proposed alternative solution with moderate leaders inside Rhodesia.

The so-called internal solution will not produce a peaceful settlement and therefore will not have the support of the United States, he said.

"To re-emphasize our opposition to the maintenance of authority-imposed control of the Government of Rhodesia, this Administration will strongly support the repeal of the Byrd Amendment. We do this in conformity with our international obligations, and since we believe it represents a step towards a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia. We call on all the parties to act with flexibility and restraint and to give their support to a unilateral solution that can bring both peace and majority rule to Rhodesia."

This amendment, which carries the name of Senator Harry Byrd, permits the United States to import chrome from Rhodesia purportedly to maintain its overflowing strategic stockpile.

It violates the United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia and successive administrations have been opposed to it. The difference now is that the Carter Administration will actively lobby to the allies this past week, but that may be because one is the last.

Mr Vance suggested that South Africa could now play a "very important role". He was answering a question who asked Mr Vance if he shared the view that putting pressure on South Africa was the quickest means of bringing about movement in Rhodesia.

Mr Vance did not demur. He answered: "I think that South Africa can play a very important role in this area. We have been in constant communication with the South Africans and will continue to do so."

He was pressed to say whether he agreed with the view advanced by Mr Andrew Young, the black politician sworn in yesterday as new African permanent representative at the United Nations, that Rhodesia would have to negotiate if South Africa said so. Mr Vance replied: "I don't really think it's quite that simple."

The Secretary of State said that he would not consider sending a personal emissary to the white regimes of southern Africa in their effort to prevent majority rule in Rhodesia or in negotiations with leaders of nationalist so-called "internal

solution" will not produce a peaceful settlement and therefore will not have the support of the United States, he said.

"To re-emphasize our opposition to the maintenance of authority-imposed control of the Government of Rhodesia, this Administration will strongly support the repeal of the Byrd Amendment. We do this in conformity with our international obligations, and since we believe it represents a step towards a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia. We call on all the parties to act with flexibility and restraint and to give their support to a unilateral solution that can bring both peace and majority rule to Rhodesia."

This amendment, which carries the name of Senator Harry Byrd, permits the United States to import chrome from Rhodesia purportedly to maintain its overflowing strategic stockpile.

It violates the United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia and successive administrations have been opposed to it. The difference now is that the Carter Administration will actively lobby to the allies this past week, but that may be because one is the last.

Mr Vance suggested that South Africa could now play a "very important role". He was answering a question who asked Mr Vance if he shared the view that putting pressure on South Africa was the quickest means of bringing about movement in Rhodesia.

Mr Vance did not demur. He answered: "I think that South Africa can play a very important role in this area. We have been in constant communication with the South Africans and will continue to do so."

He was pressed to say whether he agreed with the view advanced by Mr Andrew Young, the black politician sworn in yesterday as new African permanent representative at the United Nations, that Rhodesia would have to negotiate if South Africa said so. Mr Vance replied: "I don't really think it's quite that simple."

The Secretary of State said that he would not consider sending a personal emissary to the white regimes of southern Africa in their effort to prevent majority rule in Rhodesia or in negotiations with leaders of nationalist so-called "internal



Mme and Mme Pierre Claustre in Tripoli yesterday after their release by Chad rebels.

## Israel seeks border pact to avoid crisis

From Moshe Brilliant

Tel Aviv, Jan 31

Mr Alon, the Israeli Foreign Minister, today proposed a limited forces arrangement on the Lebanon border to avert a possible crisis.

Touring the border this morning, he told journalists that the penetration by a Syrian infantry unit to Nebatiya close to Israeli border settlements could lead to a crisis, but Israel would prefer a political and diplomatic solution.

He declined to say how long the Israelis would wait for the Syrians to pull back to their previous positions and what action Israel would take if they did not, but he said: "We have the moral right and the military strength to guarantee Israel's security along the Lebanese border."

Mr Alon said Israel did not object to Lebanese military forces across the border, but the deployment of non-Lebanese would convert southern Lebanon into a confrontation area. There should be an agreement stating how close to the border non-Lebanese forces such as the Syrians might deploy.

Such an arrangement, he said, could be reached through "moral signals" as in the case of Jordan or by an agreement as with Egypt and Syria.

Mr Alon spoke amidst speculation that the forthcoming visit of Mr Vance, the new American Secretary of State, will give an opportunity for Syria to have face by announcing a pullback as a gesture to the visitor.

Peter Stratford writes from New York: Dr Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, was leaving for the Middle East today in a new attempt to get Israel and the Arabs together at talks in Geneva. He is due in Cairo on Wednesday.

In a television interview before leaving, he said he had no illusions about the difficulties he faced. But if there was no breakthrough in the negotiating process this year, there could be another Middle East war in two years.

## Frenchwoman thanks Col Gaddafi for release

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, Jan 31

A special aircraft was dispatched to Tripoli today to pick up Mme Françoise Claustre, the French archaeologist, who had been held hostage for 33 months by Tuib rebels in the Tibesti desert of Chad and was released yesterday after the personal intervention of Colonel Gaddafi of Libya.

President Carter commented yesterday that both he and Mr Vance had been unaware that the Sakhary statement had been issued. Such public statements should in future come from the highest level. Mr Vance stated today that policy would be to continue to pursue our "about injustice both at home and abroad", but without being "strident or polemical".

The kidnapping has been a highly explosive diplomatic and political issue for the past two years. Public opinion was stirred by reports and interviews in French newspapers and on television describing the fate of the Claustres and the condition of their retention.

The Government was accused of mishandling the long and involved negotiations for her release and of sacrificing her to its special relations with Chad.

The Chad Government obstructed the Tuib's demands for money, arms and equipment in exchange for Mme Claustre, because this would strengthen the rebellion.

A succession of French special envoys went to negotiate with the rebels and one of them handed 4m francs (£500,000) to Hissen Habre, who was then the rebel leader, but things dragged on. The change of regime at Ndjamena, and the deterioration of relations with Paris caused further delays.

The prospects for Mme Claustre brightened, however, with the overthrow of Hissen Habre last autumn by his deputy.

President Giscard d'Estaing approached Colonel Gaddafi to request him to act as mediator between the French Government and the rebels, whom he supported. His role was decisive.

A statement issued by the Chad Liberation Front through a French photographer in Tripoli today said the release was a "humanitarian gesture", freely decided on. The statement attacked the French Government for supporting the "retrograde and dictatorial regime of Ndjamena". It also praised Mme Claustre for her heroic courage and exemplary patience in sometimes difficult circumstances.

Three French technicians who were captured two weeks ago by unidentified guerrillas while working on realignment of the railway line between Brazzaville and the coast were also released today, the Elysée Palace announced. The three men were believed to have been taken as hostages by fighters of the Liberation Front of Cabinda, the enclave at the mouth of the Congo river claimed by Angola.

It is thought possible in Paris that the announcement of the establishment of diplomatic

relations between Paris and Luanda, which emphasized respect for the "territorial integrity" of the two countries, an obvious reference to Angolan sovereignty over the enclave, was instrumental in their release.

Tripoli, Jan 31—Mme

Mme Claustre and her husband met Colonel Gaddafi at command headquarters in Tripoli, accompanied by the leader of the Chad rebels, identified only as "Mr Cocou".

Colonel Gaddafi told Mme Claustre that her release demonstrated Islamic values including "kindness to women, children and the handicapped". He praised "the whole command of the Chad revolution for their noble cooperation with the efforts of the Libyan Arab Republic", which led to the release of Mme Claustre and her husband. Reuter.

## Censorship power for African President

Nicholas Ashford

Leedsburg, Jan 31

South African President P. W. Botha gave wide powers to censor any form of African press or "any publication that may be calculated to incite racial strife or disorder" to do all necessary to enforce his "over all or any form of postal, telephonic or radio or communications passes, into or from the country". Until now these powers have applied only in war.

Another Bill introduced today extends the scope of the country's "petty apartheid" regulations, which would seem to go counter to recent Government policy of modifying some of its segregationist laws.

The reservation of Public Amenities Amendment Bill gives legal sanction to the segregation of theatres, public swimming pools, lakes and rivers. Penalties for violation of the law are increased from a fine of about £66 or three months' imprisonment to £330 or six months' imprisonment.

The Bill adds to the definition of "land", which already includes the sea and the seashore, "any lake, dam, river or pond".

Meanwhile, pupils in Cape Town's three black townships boycotted classes again today in protest over the detention last week of 32 members of the "Comrades" movement, an activist student organization. Attendance at some schools dropped to nil and at others only a handful of students turned up.

The boycott, which was

decided at a mass meeting in Guguletu township last night, has reversed the trend to high class attendance in recent weeks.

## Gloomy end to Richard African tour

Lusaka, Jan 31—Mr Ivor Richard, the British negotiator, ended his month-long shuttle tour of southern Africa today, with no firm indication of how efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia could be revived.

Sources in Mr Richard's delegation said that greater participation by the United States in peace moves and South African pressure on Mr Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, could be part of a new initiative. Mr Richard had no definite plans however, for resuming his mission, which was aimed at restarting the Geneva conference on Rhodesia.

The sources said he appeared to be pessimistic about the chances of a quick Anglo-American breakthrough and to be leaving Africa a disappointed man.

Mr Richard held final talks with black African politicians here today against a backdrop of growing militancy on the Rhodesia issue.

He met Mr William Etetkomo, secretary-general of the Organisation of African Unity and had arranged to see President Kaunda later today before returning to London tomorrow. He is to meet Mr Crosland, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr Andrew Young, American representative at the United Nations on Wednesday.

Both Mr Crosland and Mr Young are to visit Africa soon, but British delegation sources here said Mr Richard did not think either visit would break the deadlock on Rhodesia.

Mr Richard's mission, which took him to seven countries, collapsed when Mr Smith rejected his settlement terms a week ago, and the Patriotic Front, alliance or Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo refused to meet him.

The boyboycott, which was

decided at a mass meeting in Guguletu township last night, has reversed the trend to high class attendance in recent weeks.

## Iraq regrets expelling reporter

Albert Fisk

in 31

that it may have the Middle East Correspondent of The Guardian wrote that last Egyptian Government spokesman tried to make by inviting more than 100 journalists to British Turf Club in discuss the ethics of in President Sadat's

aided the Director of the Ministry of Information—the Egyptian Affairs in London—himself as "a of Mr David Hirst of Britain and admitted authorities might have used" in dispatching

also made it clear that in Egypt were to report on President Hirst with "a of respect" and that Mr Hirst had been "downright libel" in age of the food riots a ago. were, however, more aspects to My Moris al-Din's reasonable confrontation with the case of the fed correspondent. He acknowledged he was no longer censoring Egypt and that press was encouraged by the ant. He said that send

you have taken against David Hirst.

If David Hirst or any of us violates a law of Egypt, let us be responsible under that law. None of us claims to be above the law. But what the Egyptian Government has chosen to do is an extra-legal measure. You could have sued him. He could then have counter-sued those people who are writing in the Egyptian press that he is a Jew, which he is not."

Mr Saad al-Din read some extracts from Mr Hirst's recent dispatches, most of which referred to allegations that Mrs Iman Sadat had displayed ostentatious wealth and that the Government was involved in corruption. Correspondents were invited to comment on these dispatches and to say whether they believed them to be accurate.

The journalists present refused to do so on the grounds that a reporter sends a dispatch on his own responsibility. One American correspondent pointed out to Mr Saad al-Din that Mr Hirst was now being accused in the Egyptian press of "consorting with subversives", of writing on behalf of the Israelis and of being "under police investigation". One long article in the Cairo newspaper Al Akhbar referred to Mr Hirst as a Jew "with a poisonous pen".

The question of the legality of the expulsion was brought up by Mr Henry Tanner of The New York Times. "No correspondent in any country", he said, "will easily accept the justification of the measures

## The No.1 men in Europe don't waste time renting cars.

Join the Hertz No.1 Club and neither will you.



PHONE BEFORE YOU LEAVE SIGN AND GO

Members of the Hertz No.1 Club\* save time renting cars. And so can you.

As a No. 1 man, you make a phone call to the number at the bottom of this page before you leave, and when you arrive at the Hertz counter anywhere in Europe or America all you do is show your driver's licence and your credit card, sign and you're away.

No waiting for your form to be filled in. It's filled in for you before you arrive from information you give us when you join.

The car that's ready and waiting will be a Ford Escort, Granada, or another fine car. Thoroughly cleaned, checked and serviced for as many miles of smooth, easy motoring as you'll ever want to do.

If it sounds easy, that's because it is. And that's why during the past three years, over one and a half million people throughout the world have joined the Hertz No.1 Club.

No introduction needed. Membership is free. And above all no waiting. So don't wait any longer. Get your application form now at any Hertz counter.

Or when you next rent a Hertz car, ask to be enrolled automatically.

\*In Germany, the Hertz VIP Club.



Hertz No.1 Club

01-402 4242

PHONE, SIGN, AND GO

## OVERSEAS

## Japanese dampen US hopes of joint anti-recession moves

From Peter Hazelhurst  
Tokyo, Jan 31

Dampening Washington's hopes that advanced industrialized nations will take urgent steps to stimulate the world's economy, Mr Takeo Fukuda, the Japanese Prime Minister, warned Mr Walter Mondale, the American Vice-President, in Tokyo today that Japan's fiscal plans for recovery might be thwarted because the ruling party no longer controls the powerful parliamentary budgetary committee.

The warning apparently disappointed Mr Mondale, who arrived in Tokyo from Europe yesterday with a message that President Carter "highly appreciates" Japan's new draft budget which is designed to provide the country with the highest growth rate among advanced industrialized nations this year.

However, the Japanese Prime Minister warned Mr Mondale that, after last month's elections, the Opposition can water down the Government's economic programmes.

Mr Fukuda's somewhat pessimistic analysis of the progress of Japan's new steps to stimulate economic growth was conveyed to Mr Mondale when they met at the Prime Ministers' official residence this afternoon for an initial round of talks. They will meet again tomorrow and today they agreed that Mr Fukuda will visit the United States to see Mr Carter on March 21.

Reiterating President Carter's creed that the United States, Western Europe and Japan should take decisive steps to pull the world out of its economic recession, Mr Mon-

## Cold kills 54 in US and lays off 1.5m workers

From Our Own Correspondent  
New York, Jan 31

dale told Mr Fukuda that he hopes Japan will achieve its target of a growth rate of 6.7 per cent during the next fiscal year.

Under all the theories which have governed Japan's precise economic projections in the past, Mr Fukuda's draft budget—which provides for a 2.1 per cent increase in spending on public works as the main stimulus for growth—should achieve the set target.

Buffalo in western New York state is the area that has been hardest hit as a result of the blizzard which struck it last Friday night. Many of its streets have been blocked by huge snowdrifts, with cars buried inside them, and all but emergency travel has been banned as efforts continue to clear them.

Many of the deaths of the past few days have been the result of people being caught in stalled cars or else suffering from exposure while trying to reach safety. In Buffalo, seven bodies have been found in cars, and officials said they were afraid they would find more.

As a result of the emergency measures taken to save gas, the immediate threat was thought by federal officials to be over.

At the conclusion of this afternoon's meeting, Mr Mondale said: "We discussed the internal economic policies of both countries with the aim of stimulating the world's economic growth. We also dealt with the timing, location and agenda of the proposed summit of advanced nations, the multi-lateral trade negotiation talks and the importance of increasing the pace of those talks, leading towards a new Gatt (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) agreement."

At their meeting tomorrow the two leaders will review political topics, including President Carter's plan to withdraw American troops from South Korea.

## Pressure for changed US attitude to Latin America

## Dialogue with Cuba and new canal treaty with Panama sought

From Peter Strafford  
New York, Jan 31

Americans are trying to work out a new approach to the perpetual and tangled problem of their relations with Latin America. An influential group, sponsored by the Centre for Inter-American Relations in New York, has just published a series of recommendations for the Carter Administration to consider.

Presenting the report, Mr Sol Linowitz, a former American representative at the Organization of American States (OAS), said he hoped the Administration would make a new effort. Past administrations had caused resentment in Latin America because they had produced some fine slogans, but not gone much beyond them.

He thought, however, that President Carter had a personal interest in Latin America.

One of the first things to be done, Mr Linowitz said, was to negotiate a new canal treaty with Panama. This is an issue which aroused strong feelings in the United States; but the report emphasizes that it is also a dangerous one at the international level, and one on which the United States is isolated from its closest allies.

The report states: "The United States does not need perpetual control of the canal nor exclusive jurisdiction over

the canal zone to protect its legitimate interest in the canal. Indeed, the greatest threat to maintaining an open canal is likely to come from nationalist Panamanian resentment..."

"Panama and the United States share an essential interest in keeping the canal open, secure, and efficient. The report suggests that the United States should undertake to prevent terrorist actions against Cuba, and see whether Cuba was prepared to reciprocate.

At Spinks, the mecca of expensive taste and antique collectors, I found sentimental cufflinks—would you have believed cufflinks at Spinks? They are miniature millefiori paperweights, colourful and enchanting, a conversation piece every time on her or his shirt, with 9-carat gold links. They cost £22. (Spinks will post anywhere).

Personal shoppers will

inevitably fall in love with full-size paperweights but, since I plan to write in some detail on them in a few weeks, I shall leave the discovery of these for the time being—prices are anything from £6 for good, new ones to £6,000 for antiques and all chosen by the expert on paperweights. Spink and Son is at King Street, St James's, London, SW1 (telephone 01-930 7588, 24-hour service).

At Halcyon Days, 14 Brook Street, off London's Hanover Square (or by post)

Washington should try to get assurances from Cuba that it would release certain Americans held as political prisoners, with draw its troops from Angola and undertake not to intervene elsewhere, and give up its interference in Puerto Rican affairs.

Mr Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State, is a written statement to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has in fact called for the release of both Cuban and American political prisoners still held in Cuba. He said such a move would be a serious indication that Cuba was interested in a dialogue with the United States.

The report emphasizes that its authors see no imminent threat to American security from Latin America, and that there is no need for the sense of urgency shown by President Kennedy in 1961. But they see "latent opportunities" and hope that advantage will be taken of these.

## Candidates in Pakistan tell of intimidation

From Our Correspondent  
Rawalpindi, Jan 31

The unopposed election of candidates from the ruling People's Party was challenged before the Election Commission in Rawalpindi today. A general election to the 200 National Assembly and 460 Provincial Assembly seats is due in March.

About 150 aggrieved would-be candidates or their legal representatives crowded the Election Commission hall with petitions demanding that at least nine of them, having been forcibly restrained, be freed or intimidated to prevent the filing of their nomination papers.

Among candidates unofficially declared reelected without contest are Mr Bhutto, the Prime Minister, and all four Chief Ministers of the provinces of Sind, Punjab, Baluchistan and the North West Frontier.

Many would-be candidates sought protection against the police or local authorities. Complaints have until Saturday next to lodge evidence in support of their allegations.

## Sri Lanka ends censorship of the press

From Our Correspondent  
Colombo, Jan 31

The Sri Lanka Government today lifted press censorship which was introduced on January 10 during a wave of strikes. The lifting of censorship has started speculation that Parliament may be dissolved shortly before its term ends on May 22.

There is also considerable speculation about whether the six MPs of the pro-Moscow Communist Party will continue to support the coalition Government. Trade unions controlled by the party joined opposition parties in the strikes and Mr Keuneman, the Communist Minister of Housing, has stayed away from Cabinet meetings and his ministry office in recent

## Indonesia accused of mass murders in East Timor

By David Weller

some cases Timorese, acting as bearers or drivers for Indonesian officers, witnessed mass killings, including one in late June of last year, in which an estimated 2,000 refugees were shot down.

But the best-documented mass killing occurred the day after the occupation of Dili, when an Indonesian paratrooper was killed, probably by a Fretilin sniper, near the shop of a Chinese called Toko Lai. Indonesian troops immediately rounded up a group of citizens in the area and marched them down to the wharf to talk to him in groups.

The picture he has built up is one of cold-blooded mass executions, some of them with racial undercurrents, torture, looting and rape. He also established deceit in Indonesia's treatment of United Nations investigation teams sent to the area.

The Indonesian forces invaded East Timor on December 7, 1975, after proclaiming publicly that they had no interest in annexing the area. The annexation decision was taken, according to Mr Dunn, by the Indonesian National Security Council during the second half of 1974. He named the architect of the campaign as General Ali Murtopu.

One witness gave the diplo-

mat further evidence of the murder of five journalists, two of them British-born, the day after the invasion in the town of Balibo. The two British passport-holders who died were Mr Brian Peters, originally from Bristol, and Mr Malcolm Rennie, from the Glasgow area. Both worked for Channel Nine television in Sydney. All five were shot down as they held up their hands and shouted: "Australian, Australian" at the invading troops.

From his interviews Mr Dunn estimates that about 500 Chinese died on the first day of the fighting alone and that by the end of the main confrontation a year later about half of the Chinese population, or 7,000 people, had been killed. Total casualties were about 100,000.

The names of the people in-

terviewed could not be disclosed because of the danger to relatives and friends left behind in the territory. In

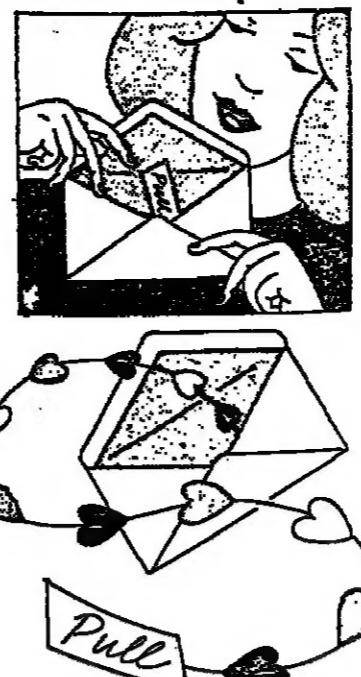
A quarter from Liberty where they are making rather a specialty of Valentine's Day with ivory hearts, each pierced with an arrow and a variety of little heart-shaped lockets. The red heart of translucent glycerine soap is fragrant and original, packaged in a mistily-illustrated, old-fashioned box that says "More than yesterday, less than tomorrow" in French and in English. The perfume is tea rose and a quartet of pigeons nestle in a garland of flowers and lace. One tablet costs 75p, a box of three is a lovely gift at £2.25 and a box of five really lathers up your love at £3.95 (postage on the larger boxes is 45p but only 30p on the single tablet).

The candle is a little red heart in a little red heart-shaped tin, sweetly amusing at 55p and just right for dinner à deux. The solid glass heart from Dartington has a bubbly look and I think this is very much a best buy at 95p. The locket I liked best of many lockets is a royal blue heart with a white, saucy posy and a blue velvet ribbon to tie it at the neck (£4.50). Add 30p postage for all the heavier soaps, and send orders to Liberty and Co, Regent Street, London W1R 6AH.

At Jacksons of Piccadilly and Sloane Street in London are lots of chocolate hearts, heart-shaped boxes of chocolates in plastic with a golden d'oyly at £1.90 or in red, velvety flock with 1lb of chocolates at £5.20. There are also a couple of very original hearts. One is a dainty papier-mâché box with little birds on it, nice for table top or dressing table and costing £3.10 (20p postage). The other is a brass heart pendant, bright for a pendant and on a leather cord so that it is very much his or hers. The price is £3.80, postage is 55p.

At Jacksons of Piccadilly and Sloane Street in London are lots of chocolate hearts, heart-shaped boxes of chocolates in plastic with a golden d'oyly at £1.90 or in red, velvety flock with 1lb of chocolates at £5.20. There are also a couple of very original hearts. One is a dainty papier-mâché box with little birds on it, nice for table top or dressing table and costing £3.10 (20p postage). The other is a brass heart pendant, bright for a pendant and on a leather cord so that it is very much his or hers. The price is £3.80, postage is 55p.

## Shopping/Sheila Black



Bidding a temporary farewell to the man in my life, I said I was off to write about some sentimentalities for St Valentine's Day. Astoundingly, unpredictably, almost with the interest of one who really wanted to know, he asked when it was. I vouchsafed February 14 but queried his interest since he has always been solely on the receiving end. "How do you know I've never sent you one?", he asked, "since Valentine cards and gifts are always anonymous. I might have sent you one."

He had me worried—there had been times of anonymous cards which I had never, no never, attributed to him since his way of ensuring that I get what I like is to ask me to buy it for him to give to me. So I muttered something about anonymity being out of fashion only to be assured that he liked the custom. Which leaves me wondering whether, if I do get an anonymous Valentine this year, I should thank him for it or not, although I do believe he probably will not send one.

The little 2½in square sachets are white,

satin,

and with little posy designs.

Enclosed National Gift

Tonight & Fri. 7.30-10pm

London's Best Night Out

AND RACY COUPLES

AND IRONY

THE MUSICAL MUSICA

HAS EVERYTHING

BY ROBERT DEVEREUX

BOBBINS OF OLDE

ALBERT SITZER, 5.30pm

THURS. 5.30pm

DAVID MILHAUSEN, 7.30pm

EQUUS

OLD WORLD

UNIVERSITY PARK

OF WISCONSIN

AT THE UNIVERSITY

OF WISCONSIN

THE MUSICAL MUSICA

FOR THE YEAR

(Social Welfare Fund)

APRIL 14-15, 2.30pm

MAT. THU. 5.30pm

JILL RENNER

MARGARET COTTERY, ROB

PHILLIPS AND ZENA WALK

SEPARATE TABLES

FOR MICHAEL BLACK

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19

ARTISTS

THE HAPPIEST 50 YEARS

IN THE WORLD

TOM STOPPARD'S

DIRECT LINE

MON. TO SAT. 8.30pm

CAMBRIDGE, 6.30pm

WEDNESDAY

JOHN CURRY

THEATRE OF SKATING

A VASTLY ENTHRALLED

ENCHANTING

AND MOST

FAIRLY

GOOD SEATS

FOR THE STARS

OF THE YEAR

ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS

Directed by HAROLD PINTER

CRITERION, 8.30pm

EVERY NIGHT

THREE

WITH WIT

AND D. PEOPLE

ALONG

I GOTTA SHOE

A Musical by CAROL BRAHMIN

SUNDAY, 7.30pm

REVIEW

AT 8.30pm

MONDAY

AT 8.30pm

FRONTIERS

OF FARC

FOR A LIMITED SEASON





ORT

## ulwich to run Wild Fox to ground

Afternoon's meeting at the was abandoned yesterday. But news is more at Cheltenham where an amateur has beaten the 1pm yesterday, the clerk, John Hughes, said: "It is fit to race on at provided there is no deterioration in the we should be all right. No inspection is

no problems regarding the Windsor meeting to but Freddie Newton, the course at Newcastle, meeting is also scheduled now, said yesterday after the 1pm start at 10.30 in the morning the course is virtually here is a very slow thaw, ends upon what happens

absence of John Cherry, in the new selection to win a summing of the £3,500 for Novices Hurdle. Yesterday that with the fixture meeting in doubt, it want to subject him to the possible frost. Also, from just coming ground, the going might not enough to suit the winner, who needs to bow his true form. Today, Memorial Handicap on February ice which Grand Canyon

stow programme

NE HURDLE (500: 2m)

1st	21-11-11	Mac Vidi, Mrs P. Neal	12-10-0	W. Smith
2nd	21-11-11	G. Martin	8-10-0	P. Bright
3rd	21-11-11	P. Steel	8-10-0	P. Bright
4th	21-11-11	A. Carroll	8-10-0	P. Bright
5th	21-11-11	H. Marshall	8-10-0	P. Bright
6th	21-11-11	G. Williams	8-10-0	P. Bright
7th	21-11-11	C. Brown	8-10-0	P. Bright
8th	21-11-11	O. O'Donnell	8-10-0	P. Bright
9th	21-11-11	C. Jones	8-10-0	P. Bright
10th	21-11-11	G. Thorne	8-10-0	P. Bright
11th	21-11-11	H. Marshall	8-10-0	P. Bright
12th	21-11-11	G. Williams	8-10-0	P. Bright
13th	21-11-11	C. Brown	8-10-0	P. Bright
14th	21-11-11	O. O'Donnell	8-10-0	P. Bright
15th	21-11-11	C. Jones	8-10-0	P. Bright
16th	21-11-11	G. Thorne	8-10-0	P. Bright
17th	21-11-11	H. Marshall	8-10-0	P. Bright
18th	21-11-11	G. Williams	8-10-0	P. Bright
19th	21-11-11	C. Brown	8-10-0	P. Bright
20th	21-11-11	O. O'Donnell	8-10-0	P. Bright
21st	21-11-11	C. Jones	8-10-0	P. Bright
22nd	21-11-11	G. Thorne	8-10-0	P. Bright
23rd	21-11-11	H. Marshall	8-10-0	P. Bright
24th	21-11-11	G. Williams	8-10-0	P. Bright
25th	21-11-11	C. Brown	8-10-0	P. Bright
26th	21-11-11	O. O'Donnell	8-10-0	P. Bright
27th	21-11-11	C. Jones	8-10-0	P. Bright
28th	21-11-11	G. Thorne	8-10-0	P. Bright
29th	21-11-11	H. Marshall	8-10-0	P. Bright
30th	21-11-11	G. Williams	8-10-0	P. Bright
31st	21-11-11	C. Brown	8-10-0	P. Bright
1st	21-11-11	O. O'Donnell	8-10-0	P. Bright
2nd	21-11-11	C. Jones	8-10-0	P. Bright
3rd	21-11-11	G. Thorne	8-10-0	P. Bright
4th	21-11-11	H. Marshall	8-10-0	P. Bright
5th	21-11-11	G. Williams	8-10-0	P. Bright
6th	21-11-11	C. Brown	8-10-0	P. Bright
7th	21-11-11	O. O'Donnell	8-10-0	P. Bright
8th	21-11-11	C. Jones	8-10-0	P. Bright
9th	21-11-11	G. Thorne	8-10-0	P. Bright
10th	21-11-11	H. Marshall	8-10-0	P. Bright
11th	21-11-11	G. Williams	8-10-0	P. Bright
12th	21-11-11	C. Brown	8-10-0	P. Bright
13th	21-11-11	O. O'Donnell	8-10-0	P. Bright
14th	21-11-11	C. Jones	8-10-0	P. Bright
15th	21-11-11	G. Thorne	8-10-0	P. Bright
16th	21-11-11	H. Marshall	8-10-0	P. Bright
17th	21-11-11	G. Williams	8-10-0	P. Bright
18th	21-11-11	C. Brown	8-10-0	P. Bright
19th	21-11-11	O. O'Donnell	8-10-0	P. Bright
20th	21-11-11	C. Jones	8-10-0	P. Bright
21st	21-11-11	G. Thorne	8-10-0	P. Bright
22nd	21-11-11	H. Marshall	8-10-0	P. Bright
23rd	21-11-11	G. Williams	8-10-0	P. Bright
24th	21-11-11	C. Brown	8-10-0	P. Bright
25th	21-11-11	O. O'Donnell	8-10-0	P. Bright
26th	21-11-11	C. Jones	8-10-0	P. Bright
27th	21-11-11	G. Thorne	8-10-0	P. Bright
28th	21-11-11	H. Marshall	8-10-0	P. Bright
29th	21-11-11	G. Williams	8-10-0	P. Bright
30th	21-11-11	C. Brown	8-10-0	P. Bright
31st	21-11-11	O. O'Donnell	8-10-0	P. Bright
1st	21-11-11	C. Jones	8-10-0	P. Bright
2nd	21-11-11	G. Thorne	8-10-0	P. Bright
3rd	21-11-11	H. Marshall	8-10-0	P. Bright
4th	21-11-11	G. Williams	8-10-0	P. Bright
5th	21-11-11	C. Brown	8-10-0	P. Bright
6th	21-11-11	O. O'Donnell	8-10-0	P. Bright
7th	21-11-11	C. Jones	8-10-0	P. Bright
8th	21-11-11	G. Thorne	8-10-0	P. Bright
9th	21-11-11	H. Marshall	8-10-0	P. Bright
10th	21-11-11	G. Williams	8-10-0	P. Bright
11th	21-11-11	C. Brown	8-10-0	P. Bright
12th	21-11-11	O. O'Donnell	8-10-0	P. Bright
13th	21-11-11	C. Jones	8-10-0	P. Bright
14th	21-11-11	G. Thorne	8-10-0	P. Bright
15th	21-11-11	H. Marshall	8-10-0	P. Bright
16th	21-11-11	G. Williams	8-10-0	P. Bright
17th	21-11-11	C. Brown	8-10-0	P. Bright
18th	21-11-11	O. O'Donnell	8-10-0	P. Bright
19th	21-11-11	C. Jones	8-10-0	P. Bright
20th	21-11-11	G. Thorne	8-10-0	P. Bright
21st	21-11-11	H. Marshall	8-10-0	P. Bright
22nd	21-11-11	G. Williams	8-10-0	P. Bright
23rd	21-11-11	C. Brown	8-10-0	P. Bright
24th	21-11-11	O. O'Donnell	8-10-0	P. Bright
25th	21-11-11	C. Jones	8-10-0	P. Bright
26th	21-11-11	G. Thorne	8-10-0	P. Bright
27th	21-11-11	H. Marshall	8-10-0	P. Bright
28th	21-11-11	G. Williams	8-10-0	P. Bright
29th	21-11-11	C. Brown	8-10-0	P. Bright
30th	21-11-11	O. O'Donnell	8-10-0	P. Bright
31st	21-11-11	C. Jones	8-10-0	P. Bright
1st	21-11-11	G. Thorne	8-10-0	P. Bright
2nd	21-11-11	H. Marshall	8-10-0	P. Bright
3rd	21-11-11	G. Williams	8-10-0	P. Bright
4th	21-11-11	C. Brown	8-10-0	P. Bright
5th	21-11-11	O. O'Donnell	8-10-0	P. Bright
6th	21-11-11	C. Jones	8-10-0	P. Bright
7th	21-11-11	G. Thorne	8-10-0	P. Bright
8th	21-11-11	H. Marshall	8-10-0	P. Bright
9th	21-11-11	G. Williams	8-10-0	P. Bright
10th	21-11-11	C. Brown	8-10-0	P. Bright
11th	21-11-11	O. O'Donnell	8-10-0	P. Bright
12th	21-11-11	C. Jones	8-10-0	P. Bright
13th	21-11-11	G. Thorne	8-10-0	P. Bright
14th	21-11-11	H. Marshall	8-10-0	P. Bright
15th	21-11-11	G. Williams	8-10-0	P. Bright
16th	21-11-11	C. Brown	8-10-0	P. Bright
17th	21-11-11	O. O'Donnell	8-10-0	P. Bright
18th	21-11-11	C. Jones	8-10-0	P. Bright
19th	21-11-11	G. Thorne	8-10-0	P. Bright
20th	21-11-11	H. Marshall	8-10-0	P. Bright
21st	21-11-11	G. Williams	8-10-0	P. Bright
22nd	21-11-11	C. Brown	8-10-0	P. Bright
23rd	21-11-11	O. O'Donnell	8-10-0	P. Bright
24th	21-11-11	C. Jones	8-10-0	P. Bright
25th	21-11-11	G. Thorne	8-10-0	P. Bright
26th	21-11-11	H. Marshall	8-10-0	P. Bright
27th	21-11-11	G. Williams	8-10-0	P. Bright
28th	21-11-11	C. Brown	8-10-0	P. Bright
29th	21-11-11	O. O'Donnell	8-10-0	P. Bright
30th	21-11-11	C. Jones	8-10-0	P. Bright
31st	21-11-11	G. Thorne	8-10-0	P. Bright
1st	21-11-11	H. Marshall	8-10-0	P. Bright
2nd	21-11-11	G. Williams	8-10-0	P. Bright
3rd	21-11-11	C. Brown	8-10-0	P. Bright
4th	21-11-11	O. O'Donnell	8-10-0	P. Bright
5th	21-11-11	C. Jones	8-10-0	P. Bright
6th	21-11-11	G. Thorne	8-10-0	P. Bright
7th	21-11-11	H. Marshall	8-10-0	P. Bright
8th	21-11-11	G. Williams	8-10-0	P. Bright
9th	21-11-11	C. Brown	8-10-0	P. Bright
10th	21-11-11	O. O'Donnell	8-10-0	P. Bright
11th	21-11-11	C. Jones	8-10-0	P. Bright
12th	21-11-11	G. Thorne	8-10-0	P. Bright
13th	21-11-11	H. Marshall	8-10-0	P. Bright
14th	21-11-11	G. Williams	8-10-0	P. Bright
15th</td				

# Salerooms and Antiques



8 King Street, St James's  
London SW1Y 6QT. Tel: 01-839 0600  
Telex 916429 Telegrams CHRISTIART  
London SW1

**TODAY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1** at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. Fine Japanese Ivory Carvings and Netsuke. Catalogue (30 plates) £1.35.

**WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2** at 10.30 a.m. Valuable English Books. The Properties of the Lord Tweedsmuir, C.B.E. and others. Catalogue 35p.

**THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3** at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. English and Continental Furniture, Objects of Art, Tapestries, Eastern Rugs and Carpets. The Properties of the late Miss Kathleen Cooper Abbs, The Hon. Gerald Luscelles and others. Catalogue (8 plates) 50p.

**THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3** Fine Wines, Mainly from Private Cellars. Catalogue 35p.

**FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4** Fine Old Master Pictures. The Properties of Sir Francis Dashwood. By The late Count Charles de Briey, The Cooper-Gallen British Trust and others. Catalogue (40 illustrations) £1.60.

**MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7** at 10.30 a.m. Fine China, Jades and Snuff Bottles. The Properties of the late Col. George Malcolm of Pottaloch and others. Catalogue (32 plates, including 2 in colour), £1.60.

**MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7** Fine Continental Porcelain. The Properties of Miss E. C. Carnegie-Arthurinot, O.B.E., The late Comte Alberic du Chastel de la Howerarie and others. Catalogue (24 plates) 95p.

**TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8** English and Continental Glass. Catalogue (12 plates) 55p.

**TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8** at 2.30 p.m. A Fine Collection of Façons-de-Venise Glass formed by John Malcolm of Pottaloch (1802-1892). Sold by order of the executors of the late Colonel George Malcolm of Pottaloch. Catalogue (20 plates, including 1 in colour) 50p.

**SALES OVERSEAS**

**IN ROME** AT THE PALAZZO MASSIMO LANCELLOTTI **TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1** at 4 p.m. and **WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2** at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Ancient Coins, Italian Prints and Patterns, Renaissance and Later Medals. Catalogue £1.30.

Catalogue prices are all post paid. Sales begin at 11 a.m. precisely, unless otherwise stated and are subject to the conditions printed in the catalogue.

**Christie's**  
South Kensington  
85 Old Brompton Road  
London SW7 3JS Tel: 01-581 2231

**FEBRUARY**  
**WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1** at 10.30 a.m. Furniture, Objects of Art, Natural History Specimens and Curios.

**WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2** at 2 p.m. English and Continental Pictures.

**WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2** at 2 p.m. Cameras, Photographic Equipment and Scientific Instruments. Catalogue 85p.

**THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3** at 2 p.m. Ceramics and Works of Art.

**MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7** at 10.30 a.m. Old and Modern Silver and Plate.

**MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7** at 2 p.m. English and Continental Watercolours, Drawings and Prints.

**TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8** at 12 noon. End of 'Bn' and Wines for Everyday Drinking.

**TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8** at 2 p.m. Old and Modern Jewellery.

Catalogues 25p each post paid unless otherwise stated. Christie's South Kensington is open every Monday evening until 7 p.m.

Edinburgh Office: Michael Clayton, 5 Weyrs Place, Edinburgh EH3 6DH. Tel: (031) 225 4757.

York Office: Nicholas Brooksbank, 46 Bootham, York YO3 7BZ. Tel: (0904) 30911.

West Country Office: Richard de Pelet, Monmouth Lodge, Weston, Templecombe, Somerset. Tel: (0963) 518.

Irish Office: Desmond Fitz-Gerald, The Knight of Glin, Glin Castle, Glin, Co. Limerick. Tel: Glin 44.

**Buy me...**  
Your house can sell itself.  
The trick is finding people interested in your kind of property. And that's where The Times can help you.

The Times runs a daily classified property page, with properties ranging from bungalows to country houses.

So if you're selling, give us a ring on 01-837 3311 (or Manchester 061-834 1234) and let your house do the work.

## Sotheby's

FOUNDED 1744

34-35 NEW BOND STREET,  
LONDON W1A 2AA. TEL: 01-493 3080

Tuesday, 1st February, at 11 a.m.  
CHINESE SNUFF BOTTLES, HARDSTONE  
CARVINGS AND OTHER WORKS OF ART  
Cat. (3 plates) 30p

Wednesday, 2nd February, at 11 a.m.  
OLD MASTER PAINTINGS  
Cat. 25p

Thursday, 3rd February, at 11 a.m.  
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SILVER AND PLATE  
Cat. (2 plates) 30p

Friday, 4th February, at 11 a.m.  
ENGLISH FURNITURE,  
BAROMETERS AND CARPETS AND RUGS  
Cat. (28 illustrations) 65p

Catalogues may be purchased at our salerooms, or by post from Carrington, 2 Merrion Road, London SW6 1RG. Telephone: 01-381 3173

Scotland: John Robertson, 19 Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AH. Telephone: 031-226 5458

West Country: in association with Bearnes, 3 Warren Road, Torquay TQ2 5TG. Telephone: 0803-25842

Midlands and the North: in association with Henry Spencer & Sons, 39 The Square, Reford, Notton, DN12 6DJ. Telephone: 0777-2551



SOTHEBY'S BELGRAVIA,  
19 MOTCOMB STREET,  
LONDON SW1X 8SL. TEL: 01-235 4311

Wednesday, 2nd February, at 11 a.m.  
CONTINENTAL BRONZES, WORKS OF ART  
AND ENGLISH FURNITURE  
Cat. (65 illustrations) 35p

Thursday, 3rd February, at 11 a.m.  
JAPANESE IVORIES AND WORKS OF ART  
Cat. (159 illustrations) 11 in colour, £1

Tuesday, 8th February, at 11 a.m.  
VICTORIAN PAINTINGS,  
DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS  
Cat. (99 illustrations) 50p

115 CHANCERY LANE (HODGSON'S ROOMS),  
LONDON WC2A 1PX. TEL: 01-405 7238

Thursday, 3rd February, and the following day, at 1 p.m.  
PRIVATE PRESS BOOKS AND  
ART REFERENCE BOOKS Cat. 50p

Scotland: John Robertson, 19 Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AH. Telephone: 031-226 5458

West Country: in association with Bearnes, 3 Warren Road, Torquay TQ2 5TG. Telephone: 0803-25842

Midlands and the North: in association with Henry Spencer & Sons, 39 The Square, Reford, Notton, DN12 6DJ. Telephone: 0777-2551



Thursday, 3rd February, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
An Indian Komak ivory mask carver, c. 1900, 23.5 cm.

Friday, 4th February, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Monday, 7th February, at 2 p.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Tuesday, 8th February, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Wednesday, 9th February, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Thursday, 10th February, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Friday, 11th February, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Monday, 12th February, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Tuesday, 13th February, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Wednesday, 14th February, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Thursday, 15th February, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Friday, 16th February, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Monday, 19th February, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Tuesday, 20th February, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Wednesday, 21st February, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Thursday, 22nd February, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Friday, 23rd February, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Monday, 27th February, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Tuesday, 28th February, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Wednesday, 1st March, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Thursday, 2nd March, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Friday, 3rd March, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Monday, 6th March, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Tuesday, 7th March, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Wednesday, 8th March, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Thursday, 9th March, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Friday, 10th March, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Monday, 13th March, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Tuesday, 14th March, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Wednesday, 15th March, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Thursday, 16th March, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Friday, 17th March, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Monday, 20th March, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Tuesday, 21st March, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Wednesday, 22nd March, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Thursday, 23rd March, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Friday, 24th March, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Monday, 27th March, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Tuesday, 28th March, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Wednesday, 29th March, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Thursday, 30th March, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Friday, 31st March, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Monday, 3rd April, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Tuesday, 4th April, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Wednesday, 5th April, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Thursday, 6th April, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Friday, 7th April, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Monday, 10th April, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Tuesday, 11th April, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Wednesday, 12th April, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Thursday, 13th April, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Friday, 14th April, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Monday, 17th April, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Tuesday, 18th April, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Wednesday, 19th April, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Thursday, 20th April, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

Friday, 21st April, at 11 a.m., Belgrave.  
A 19th century Chinese figure, 110 cm.

</div

# Legal appointments

All recruitment advertisements on this page are open to both male and female applicants.

## Assistant Legal Adviser

Legal Department is offering an excellent opportunity to a solicitor or barrister to join our expanding team in London. We are a U.K. Group with an annual turnover of £250m and are part of the Nestle International family. Other household name brands include Crosse & Blackwell, Maggi, Kellner and Findus.

The successful candidate (who's age is not necessarily important) will join a team including 3 senior lawyers dealing with a wide range of problems. Candidate should be able, with little relevant experience, to profit from the opportunity of working with the experience of our valuable experience in various fields.

and in particular advertising and product labelling and employment legislation.

### HALTON BOROUGH COUNCIL Head of Legal Services

GRADE PC3 (a) £54-6223

Applications are invited from qualified Solicitors with substantial practical experience for the above post. The Head of Legal Services reports directly to the Chief Executive and is responsible for advising Council, its Committees, and will act as the Council's Solicitor. The successful applicant will be responsible for providing the full range of legal services and be in charge of a staff of four Solicitors and fourteen Legal Executives/Support Staff. Within the corporate working of the Authority the Head of Legal Services will also be expected to act as a member of some, and chairman of other multi-disciplinary project working groups.

The post carries an essential user car and category 1 telephone allowance. The Council will be willing, if appropriate, to pay reasonable relocation expenses and if required make accommodation available.

If you wish to discuss this appointment or receive further details please contact Mr. Orsman 051-4242061 Ext. 132. Applications in writing quoting reference number H.371

stating age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of two referees and any other relevant information in support of your application to be submitted to the undersigned not later than Tuesday 22nd February, 1977.

R. TUTON  
Cllr Executive  
Halton Borough Council  
Kingsley  
Warrington WA2 7OF

### Assistant Solicitor

Salary c. £5,000 according to age and experience

Young solicitor required to work in small Legal Department of a large international company in the City.

The work involved requires a good knowledge of conveyancing, a general knowledge of company and contract law would be helpful, while some litigation experience would be an added recommendation.

This appointment would be of particular interest to a recently admitted solicitor wishing to enter a commercial career.

Fringe benefits include non-contributory life assurance and pension scheme and low interest mortgage facilities.

Applications, which should contain full details of your career to date, should be sent in the first instance to:

David Harden, 1 Crane Court, Fleet Street, London EC4A 2LB

### Streets

Recruitment Advertising Division  
Confidential Reply Service

### ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

#### LEGAL SERVICES

£9,912x195(3)-£10,497

This is a third tier appointment in the Department of Administration and applicants should be solicitors with substantial practical experience (preferably in Local Government or other large organisation).

Duties will be wide-ranging and will involve all aspects of the legal work of a Metropolitan County Council including conveyancing, litigation and some advocacy.

The successful applicant, as head of the legal division, will be responsible to the Director of Administration for providing the full range of legal services and advice to the Authority and other Divisions.

A casual car allowance will be available and a generous relocation expenses scheme is operated by the Council in relation to assistance with housing accommodation, removal, legal and associated expenses in approved cases.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from the Director of Manpower Services, Raines House, Derby Dale Road, Wakefield WF1 1HN to whom they should be returned not later than 15 February 1977.

West Yorkshire covers an area of 737 square miles and with a population in excess of 2 million is the third largest metropolitan authority. The total budget for the current year is £115 million.

For further details telephone 0924 244444 Ext. 263. Application forms from Personnel Officer, Town Hall, Forest Road, London E7 4JF (Telephone 01-521 8888 24-hour answering service).

Closing date 18th February. Please quote Ref. A.130.

## The British National Oil Corporation Assistant Solicitors

BNOC invites applications from solicitors to join a small initial team of Assistants to the Legal Adviser. The posts will be based in Glasgow and in London. Prior experience in the oil industry will not necessarily be expected of a successful applicant, but candidates must have had at least two years post-admission experience in general practice or in commerce and have gained a sound knowledge of the principles of drafting and practical experience in negotiations and business practice.

BNOC has equity interests in five oil fields now in development, with more to come, and with the fifth round licences soon to be issued has

BNOC

a substantial and increasing level of involvement in the offshore oil industry plus a considerable involvement with national oil policy issues. The posts offer an exceptional opportunity and will cover a wide range of commercial affairs in a most important sector.

Salary will be dependent upon experience. BNOC has a good pension scheme.

Please write with full educational and career details and current salary to:

The Legal Adviser,

The British National Oil Corporation,

Slimway House, Cleveland Row, St. James's,

London SW1A 1DH.

### Crown Counsel

Hong Kong Up to £1,690 p.a.

- 25% gratuity on salary
- Low tax area
- Free medical treatment
- Free passages
- Generous terminal leave
- Subsidised accommodation
- Special educational allowance
- Holiday visits for children

The Legal Department of the Hong Kong Government invites applications for Crown Counsel to be responsible for various legal duties which will include prosecution and advisory work, legislative and agreement drafting, and representing the Crown in civil actions.

Applicants who should be aged 25 to 40 years, must be either Solicitors with at least 3 years' professional experience since Admission, or Barristers with at least 3 years' professional experience since Call.

Appointment will be for an initial period of 2 years. The salary for the post is HK\$5,890 to HK\$7,795 per month (approximately £7,245 to £11,690). Starting salary will depend on professional experience over and above the minimum requirement.

For further information and an application form, write to the Hong Kong Government Office, 6 Grafton Street, London WX3 3LP, quoting reference LEG/CC at the top of your letter. Closing date 26th February 1977.

\*Based on exchange rate HK\$8.00 = £1.00

This rate is subject to change.

Hong Kong Government

BOROUGH SOLICITOR & SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT  
LEGAL SECTION

### Assistant Solicitor

Scale PO1(a) up to £5,847 p.a. inclusive of London Weighting and Supplements.

We need a Litigation Solicitor for advocacy in the County and Magistrates' Courts, and the conduct of general litigation. There will also be an opportunity to acquire administrative experience and the successful candidate will be expected to advise one of the Council's Committees.

Local Government experience, although helpful, is not a requirement and recently qualified Solicitors may apply.

For further details telephone Mr. J. Weichman, 01-227 2544 Ext. 263. Application forms from Personnel Officer, Town Hall, Forest Road, London E7 4JF (Telephone 01-521 8888 24-hour answering service).

Closing date 18th February. Please quote Ref. A.130.

London Borough of  
**Waltham Forest**

### ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY

£8,535-£9,135

The holder of this post will in the first instance take charge of the Division which provides administrative and legal support for the Policy and Resources Committee and other important committees. The post involves a considerable amount of travel and the person required will play an important co-ordinating role and will supervise the work of other Divisions of the Department.

A Solicitor is required with a lively mind and administrative expertise. An exchange of duties with other Assistant County Secretaries to broaden experience is a possibility.

A job description, further details and an application form are available from the

CHIEF PERSONNEL OFFICER,

EAST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL,

WALMER LANE,

LEWES, EAST SUSSEX BN7 2JX

or telephone Lewes 5460, ext. 12/23.

Closing date: 21st February

### Solicitor

#### or Legal Executive

required to assist Partner in drafting and administration of documents required in the establishment and administration of occupational Pension Schemes.

Applicants should have current legal experience in this field and be capable of working with the minimum supervision after a probationary period and of providing, in conjunction with the Partner, legal advice to clients on matters of policy relating to pensions.

Apply in writing to:

R. H. R. Clifford, Esq.,  
Kempson House, Camomile Street,  
London EC3A 7AN.

Norton, Rose, Botterell & Roche

### LITIGATION SOLICITOR

Rapidly expanding W.I. firm

powered Litigation Solicitor. Must be partnership calibre. Challenging and exhilarating work, a substantial initial salary and excellent prospects are offered to a real expert.

Telephone 580 8621  
Ref. C.C.F. A.D.W.

CLAYMAN EMPLOYMENT Agency (Legal Division) have many vacancies for Litigation Solicitors and legal executives throughout the UK. We are pleased to discuss your personal requirements in the context of our current needs.

LOMBARD LAWYERS, Specialist Litigation and Corporate Law firm based in Central London and rural offices throughout the UK. No fees or costs. CASHIER / ACCOUNTANT, Westgate Consultants, Yeovil 0935 251 653.

For personal interview or further particulars please write to: The Secretary, University Room, University of Leicester, Leicester LE1 7RH.

### LITIGATION

West End Solicitors require a Solicitor or unadmitted Managing Clerk or Executive of very considerable litigation experience and flair. Applicants must be between 30 and 45 years of age, and must be enthusiastic and hard working, able to work with minimal or no supervision. A salary of not less than £9,000 p.a. will be available to the right applicant with definite partnership prospects for a qualified person.—Box 0067 J, The Times.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER Faculty of Law, LL.B. in Welfare Law.

Applications are invited for a one-year part-time postgraduate course in Welfare Law commencing in October, 1977. The course is designed to provide a working knowledge of welfare law and practice, with special reference to Social Security Law, Mental Health Law, the Law relating to Child Welfare and the operation of the processes and institutions of Enforcement and Redress. Applicants should have an aptitude to study law or in a degree where law is a minor subject.

Applicants should be prepared to contribute to the teaching of the course and to help with the preparation of assignments.

For further information apply to: The Secretary, University of Leicester, Leicester LE1 7RH.

### LEGAL APPOINTMENTS EVERY TUESDAY

RING  
01-278 9161

OR MANCHESTER 661-334 1234

## University of Ibadan—NIGERIA

GENERAL VACANCIES

THE METHODIST CHURCH

is now ready to appoint a

### Press and Information Officer

and looks for an experienced journalist (35-45)

equipped to provide the general Press, TV and Radio services with news and decisions of the Methodist Church on major issues and to initiate Press conferences, statements and releases and show the Church to the world.

Write fully to the Rev. Dr. Kenneth Great

Central Buildings, Westminster

London SW1H 9NA  
by February 14

RESEARCH ASSISTANT/P.A.

We want a University Graduate, with a good 2nd and active experience in the Conservative Party.

21-26.

This is a demanding but completely absorbing job.

Salary £23,000-£23,750 according to age and experience.

FOR APPOINTMENT PLEASE CALL 01-629 2791

RECRUITMENT

GENERAL VACANCIES

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Ibadan—NIGERIA

Applications are invited for the following posts:

1. DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Two Lecturers in the fields of (a) Comparative Politics, (b) Public Administration. Higher degree preferably in the field of Political Science.

2. DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Two Lecturers in the fields of (a) African History, (b) European History.

3. DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION

Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in the following areas:

(a) Curriculum Research and Development.

(b) English Methodology.

(c) Elementary Pre-Primary/Primary Education.

(d) Economics Methodology.

(e) Mathematics Education.

All applicants must possess a higher degree to the appropriate standard and should be able to teach undergraduate and higher courses and should be able to supervise research work.

For (c) candidates should also have theoretical knowledge and research experience in Applied Linguistics and the Development of English Language.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria.

Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria.

Further details may be obtained from other address.

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited.

Copies of which are available on request.

Charles Hargrove interviews the controversial leader of the French left

# How M Mitterrand's socialist vision could change the face of France

M François Mitterrand is the first secretary of a Socialist Party which, it is generally acknowledged, has now become the leading party in France. He is also the leader of the Union of the Left, which, according to the latest opinion polls, stands a real chance of coming to power in 1978. The political, economic, and constitutional consequences of such a victory would be far-reaching.

M Mitterrand is convinced that his controversial alliance with the Communists, who still stand for some 19 to 20 per cent of the electorate, has paid off. The left came within an ace of winning the presidential elections of 1974, and since then its chances have further improved because the Socialist Party has pulled ahead of the Communists. "The workers and the exploited social classes", M Mitterrand told me, "lacked a party capable of promoting socialism without anyone fearing for freedom, today, the party, which stood for 10 to 12 per cent of the voters in 1971, now represents nearly 30 per cent of them".

If the Communist Party has progressed, this is because the new Socialist Party has "reopened" to the aspirations of many Frenchmen who otherwise would have gone over to the Communists. The latter had fed for 25 years on the socialist substance. A certain reversal of things was natural". This Socialist advance raised a new problem for all political parties, and especially for the Communists.

I asked M Mitterrand whether the left did not have as much interest as the present majority in the success of the Barre anti-inflation plan, otherwise it would be faced with a catastrophic economic situation if it came to power next year. "Whose fault is it?" he replied. "The left is not, after all, responsible for the failures of the right. Naturally we hope that, even with Messrs Giscard d'Estaing and Barre, the situation improves, since Frenchmen, and in the first place the workers, suffer from it. But as we think that the crisis is caused mainly by the economic structures of the capitalist world, we prefer to propose remedies capable of curing the



disease durably. That is what we have done with the common programme of the left."

He was scathing about the policy of reform of M Giscard d'Estaing. "Words, words", he exclaimed. The President had tried to adapt the law in certain fields, but he had stopped there, through inability to attack the structures of a society whose injustices benefited the privilege of the ruling class. "The so-called advanced liberal society is only a variety of conservatism, a mixture of nineteenth century *laisser faire* and twentieth century technocratic dirigisme. Reforms are no longer possible without profound changes", he emphasized.

I asked him why the Socialist Party had not taken up President Giscard d'Estaing's

offers to discuss with him problems of national interest. He said that these offers were vague, and more like "a personal publicity stunt than an opportunity for useful discussion. The attitude of the majority towards the opposition has for 18 years been intolerant and sectarian. The people of the left are left out of everything." But M Mitterrand said he rejected neither the principle nor the possibility of such discussion, although circumstances rendered it inopportune at the moment.

On the crucial point of whether President Giscard d'Estaing might remain in office if the left came to power, M Mitterrand said he could, "on condition that he respects the will of the voters, as well as the constitutional equilibria"—im-

plicitly the relations between President and Prime Minister. "It will be difficult, but a sense of responsibility is the first quality of those who aspire to lead their peoples," he added.

I remarked that the left was often accused of bringing into question the very institutions of the Fifth Republic. He replied that the constitutional revisions contemplated by the left had been clearly set out in the common programme.

"The essential thing for us is to allow more democratic expression, the guarantee of individual liberties, the independence of justice, and a better balance between the executive and the legislature. The President of the Republic has exorbitant prerogatives acquired by usage more even than by the letter of the constitution. He has no counterpart in western democracies". One of the major constitutional changes the socialists would introduce is a return to proportional representation.

As the constitution operated at present, it was "very difficult for the President to discharge his functions if he does not even have control of his own majority. That is what has happened with the Giscard-Chirac tandem, the UDR, now RPR, being the main force of what used to be called the 'presidential majority'. M Chirac's bid for the mayoralty of Paris could shorten the life of the present legislature and was a dangerous attack on the authority of the President of the Republic. I see in this the seed of a new crisis of the bourgeois state, but I believe

Bernard Levin

## Mr Carter offers peanuts to Dr Sakharov

It would require a verbiage-meter of exceptional sensitivity to elicit any certain meaning from President Carter's comments accompanying his rebuke to the State Department for its public criticism of the Soviet Union, and I am by no means fully satisfied that they had any. On the one hand, he is against sin; on the other, he wants no freelance preacher condemning it. To be sure, those who resist tyranny have his sympathy; however, any expression of it would be impolitic. The State Department's remarks did reflect his own attitude also; as against that, they might have exacerbated the situation. Dr Sakharov had appealed directly to him; alas, it appears that Dr Sakharov had forgotten to enclose a stamped addressed envelope.

There was a good deal more in the same vein (a singularly bloodless vein), and one by that was rather worse: the President announced that his "inclination" should Dr Sakharov ever visit the United States (possibly—one never can tell)—he is under the impression that notable dissidents may travel freely in and out of Russia) would be to meet him—but of course such a meeting could not be allowed to appear as though it was "directed against the Soviet Union".

This is not encouraging. Here is a newly-elected American President, owing less to any group or individual in his own country than any of his predecessors, within living memory, only a few days into his incumbency and therefore in a position to say and do

virtually anything at all without fear of untoward political consequences, having been elected on a promise to introduce a new era of open, frank and truthful government; and what does he offer America and the world at the very first pressure on him by Russia's rulers? Why, hasty assurances of his unwillingness to resist such pressure, couched in term so irresolute, equivocal and even ignoble that they might have been framed by Senator McGovern himself and accompanied by expressions of a belief that matters could be better advanced through his own relationship with Mr Brezhnev.

Contemplating that last claim, I am obliged to ask: doesn't he know *anything* about it? Does he not know, to start with, that Dr Sakharov and the other surviving members of the Resistance within the Soviet Union and her empire are only alive because they have been able, again and again, to feed their heroism off the crumbs of public support they have got from such few Western leaders as have been willing to offer any? If President Carter does not know that, he can learn it from evidence that came to hand just as he was executing his own unbecoming shuffle. The new dissident movement in Czechoslovakia has faced, within the past few weeks, savage and intensifying repression; its adherents risk arrest, mock-trials and incarceration. But at least the Czech puppet-government has now abruptly retreated from its intention to deport by force eight of the

leading resisters of Soviet-imposed tyranny, and there is hope that many others will at any rate remain out of prison. And this has happened because, and only because, the Soviet "imperialists" have become alarmed by the volume of protest that has swelled up throughout the free world, not only from private individuals, eminent and unknown alike, but—much more important still—from governments, notably the Austrian and Norwegian. (Though not, of course, the British.) I suppose Mr Callaghan feels that he is in quite enough trouble with his own left wing over economic policy, without further enraged them by being

insufficiently obsequious to the Soviet Union.)

Brezhnev and his horrid crew are both imperialists and realists. They never lose sight of their aim—domination—but they also keep firmly in mind the possible consequences of pressing on it too hard or too fast. By consequences I do not mean the risk of war or of a potentially explosive confrontation, though naturally such strategic considerations are never forgotten. But the detailed calculations always take the form of measuring not the possibility of nuclear bombardment, but of political resistance which may nullify gains obtained earlier, or lead to losses in the immediate future.

So he asks for such an assurance; and he instantly gets it. When the State Department offers words of comfort and support to Dr Sakharov, the Soviet Ambassador is sent round to protest. And instead of backing up the admirable official who put out the statement, President Carter publicly rebukes his conduct and deplores his words. And he does so, moreover, on the ground that such actions can make matters worse rather than better, and that more can be achieved by private contacts, both of which claims are the exact opposite of the truth. Brezhnev's fear of Dr Sakharov and the other resisters is based (apart from that part of it which reflects evil's eternal fear of good) upon the knowledge that the more they are seen to be standing out against

tyranny, the more they will rally others to their side. If there were no *samizdat* activities within the Soviet Union, and no reports in the West of the resistance movement, Dr Sakharov would offer no threat at all to the Soviet rulers; it is the fully public knowledge outside, and the private knowledge inside, that make him the danger he is.

And parallel with that truth runs the truth about the American President's relationship with the Soviet dictator. When the two meet, I have no doubt that Mr Carter will press Brezhnev to be less harsh towards those struggling for freedom within the Soviet lands, and he will be truly indignant about the suffering of those heroic men and women. And Brezhnev will listen carefully, and reply most politely, and not do anything at all. And he will not do anything because it will not be necessary for him to do anything, because only one pressure for which he has to account, his own people, to the people of his empire, and to the people of the world, will have any effect upon him.

The French are wont to say of one who speaks hastily and without wisdom that he has lost an excellent opportunity to shut his mouth. President Carter has lost an excellent opportunity to open his, and in doing so has done a disservice to the cause of freedom everywhere, and a dangerous one to those upholding it within the Soviet Union and around her borders.

© Times Newspapers Ltd. 1977

## The Times Diary

### A visit to the lower depths

The Archbishop of Canterbury, whose usual concern is with lofty religious matters, descended several hundred feet under the surface of Kent yesterday. But he did not meet his opposite number, only the friendly miners of Bentshanger colliery, who must be the most seismically sited coalmine in England, in the lush countryside 15 miles from Canterbury.

The bowels of the earth hold no terrors for Dr Coggan. He has been down a diamond mine in South Africa, and he was an occasional visitor to the pits of Yorkshire while Archbishop of York. "I have been doing this for 21 years", he declared confidently.

Kitted out in bright orange overalls, donkey jacket, pit boots, helmet, lamp and self-rescue lamp, the Archbishop spent two hours underground, travelling two miles and half from pit bottom to coal face, the last part of it in a three feet six inch seam on his hands and knees. It was, he confessed, quite arduous. He took the precaution of having two chaplains with him, as well as the mine

working. I love going to the docks, for example."

He is the first cleric of such stature to visit the pit since 1924, when one of his predecessors, Randall Davidson, fired the first shot to begin construction of the mine shaft.

Jack Dunn, area secretary of the NUM, thought archbishops should come more often. "The amount of spit and polish since 1924, when one of his predecessors, Randall Davidson, fired the first shot to begin construction of the mine shaft.

Later, after a private bath in the manager's office, he reappeared looking immaculate in his rimless glasses, silver crucifix, purple shirt and grey tie, with wallet, puttee for a leather jacket with management and local officials of the National Union of Mineworkers. It had, he admitted, been difficult to talk to the men underground, but he had signed a few autographs and had learnt a lot about modern mining techniques.

First, their conviction that the way they are doing things now—especially the way they treat their staff—is the only possible way of doing it (eg their reaction to the Bullock Report). Among the frequent reports of death and injury to boys of 13 and 14 working in the brickfields, the magazine carries a highly partisan ac-

count of a brickmakers' strike at Bridgwater.

Doing some repairs in my roof the other day, a builder found some copies of a publication called *The British Clayworker*, dating from 1895 and 1896. Reading through them provides intriguing evidence of how little British management has changed in 80 years.

First, their conviction that the way they are doing things now—especially the way they treat their staff—is the only possible way of doing it (eg their reaction to the Bullock Report). Among the frequent reports of death and injury to boys of 13 and 14 working in the brickfields, the magazine carries a highly partisan ac-

tion by professional agitators. The employers could not give in unless they were prepared to work at a loss, though figures in another copy of the

paper show that brickworkers were better paid in most other parts of the world. The Riot Act had been read and soldiers sent in.

Another issue carries an interview with an American brickmaker comparing mining techniques in his and our country. He says: "There is not the same ambition to keep up with the procession" that there is in America. And yet it is not that the Englishman has any particular pleasure in being slow, but rather that he has a great belief in 'letting well alone'.

"If his yard or works is doing fairly well and bringing him in a fairly satisfactory income, he prefers to keep on in the old quiet way, and live in gentility and ease, rather than turn his place upside down and lay awake nights worrying as to the outcome of changes that might even add 50 or 100 per cent to his profits."

Hence it is that there are many numbers of works going on in practically the same old way that they were perhaps 20 or 30 years ago."

**Discrimination**

When El Vino's, the noted Fleet Street wine bar, seek the annual renewal of its licence at Guildhall next week, it will face opposition. Terry Patterson, industrial reporter

for the *Daily Mirror*, will urge the magistrates not to renew the licence on the grounds that the bar flouts the spirit of the Sex Discrimination Act.

He will take with him two women, who will give evidence that they were refused service at the bar itself. El Vino's has traditionally only admitted women to sit at tables and will not let them stand up with the serious male drinkers.

Patterson says that the degradation involved in this discrimination was brought to him on a hot day last summer, when he was refused service for a different reason—because he was not wearing a tie. That was when he decided to take action.

David Mitchell, Conservative MP for Basingstoke, is a joint managing director of El Vino's with his brother Christopher. Christopher Mitchell and Paul Bracken are the joint licensees.

### Mood music

Tomorrow E. C. "Teddy" Holmes, the doyen of British music publishers, celebrates 60 years with Chappells, the firm of which he is a director. When he joined, it was as an office boy, delegated to rolling up countless copies of the current hit, *The Missouri Waltz*, for the post each morning.

Later he became a piano demonstrator, and played for the royalty who in those days

## Small business, the economic dynamo, needs a policy—not more diktats

If the Government's industrial strategy is going to mean anything at all—and one may be forgiven for scepticism—a central feature ought to be a radical change in public policy towards the smaller end of business and towards small-scale entrepreneurship and effort in all economic sectors.

On foreign policy, M Mitterrand said that, if in power, the Socialist Party would try to sign a treaty of friendship with Russia, while at the same time maintaining France in the Atlantic Alliance. But there was no question of a return to Nato.

I pointed out that the Socialist Party was sometimes taxed with a "neo-Gaullist" attitude in foreign policy, especially towards the United States. De Gaulle did not invent France, and no one has reinvented De Gaulle", M Mitterrand said.

The Socialist would also develop the common policies laid down by the Rome Treaty, he said. "We have always been in favour of a regional policy for Europe. The Common Agricultural Policy is necessary in agriculture, and open to criticism in its practice. We accept the European institutions in order to change their content and prepare the advent of the Europe of the workers". He did not deny that there were differences between Socialists and Communists on defence and Europe. "The common programme is a good minimum programme. It does not pretend to harmonize finalities which look by far the best for new jobs (always supposing the trade unions will allow the

genesis of economic performance).

It is not just a question adding a paragraph on small business problem—a end of the chapter. It question of starting from small business point of view and building up from it.

The Bolton report on firms had it about right. It warned of the utter lack of view of smaller business using high skills (what the Germans call the *Handwerk* sector) not just because it is all of these which look by far the best for new jobs (always supposing the trade unions will allow the

genesis of economic performance).

What we want is simply for France to escape in all its forms from imperialism. The majorities that we shall be excellent friends. The same reasoning applies to all intentions into our affairs, to all attempts at hegemony, from whatever quarter, we went on.

M Mitterrand had a special thought for Britain. "We Socialists follow with special interest and strong sympathy the efforts to economic recovery of your country. We think", he stressed, "that Britain is a decisive factor of the European equilibrium. We feel her friends. What affects her affects us. What serves her interests, serves ours. I was anxious that this statement of solidarity be included in the present interview." It is the wariest thing that the Socialist Party has said so far about Britain.

It is that the smaller business community is not a sort of economic leftover, a social problem to be "coped with" by soothsaying passages in government speeches and a nice middle rank minister to meet all these tiresome deputations, but the decisive factor in national economic performance.

That is saying a very great deal and perhaps it had better be put another way. No one could dispute the importance of our major enterprises, whether state owned or more broadly owned, nor the headachessome of them pose, nor the staggering success others have achieved. But it could well be that what is still holding back Britain so miserably is not the familiar cluster of problems at the big end of big industry but the relatively and increasingly limited part which small-scale undertakings are being allowed to play in British industry and commerce.

In this we are peculiar. Not only is public policy elsewhere far more positive, but West Germany, for instance—and we are reminded of this by Graham Bannock in his excellent comparative study of small business for the Anglo-German Foundation—has as much as 40 per cent more small firms than the United Kingdom, taking full account of the larger population.

Japan, Mr Bannock points out, has a much larger small business sector than anywhere else. Of all advanced OECD countries the United Kingdom seems to have the fewest employed in small-scale manufacturing.

Could it be that these so-called miracle economies continue to be miraculous precisely because they have stayed fragmented enough and undifferentiated enough and therefore supple enough, to cope with new possibilities and new products at a speed which our more concentrated structures cannot manage? Could this flexibility account for some way for the extraordinary success of British agriculture—mostly organized in small units—in terms of output, productivity, research and innovation?

Could it be that those elusive qualities of originality, flair or just undiluted refinement, not to mention prompt delivery, which often count for so much more than price in world markets are just the ones which come best from industries plentifully sprinkled with small-scale units among the inevitable handful of larger ones?

On this—the "strategy" question that could be the most important of all—the great industrial strategy is virtually silent. And no wonder. It is all poles apart from the philosophy of picking winners, reinforcing success, analysing sectors, putting bits of industry hopefully together.

It is completely at variance with the big bureaucraticism which features so prominently in national policy making. It requires a completely different style of policy from anything visible in these quarters—a different perception about the genesis of economic performance.

It is not just a question adding a paragraph on small business problem—a end of the chapter. It question of starting from small business point of view and building up from it.

The Bolton report on firms had it about right. It warned of the utter lack of view of smaller business using high skills (what the Germans call the *Handwerk* sector) not just because it is all of these which look by far the best for new jobs (always supposing the trade unions will allow the

genesis of economic performance).

A proper feel for this lemn would lead us to economic and industrial policies in almost exactly reverse way to that previously used. Instead of producing full-blown new system capital taxation and then going round in circles in "concessions" for business the aim should be to develop a system which is only favourable to small business seedling and growth then to worry about the on everybody else.

But behind the reasons some deeper consider First, it could well be through this lens, through idea of small business as key to economic success rather than as a drag on wholly admirable concepts of the social market economy. It is the smaller business which is not economic leftover, a social problem to be "coped with" by soothsaying passages in government speeches and a nice middle rank minister to meet all these tiresome deputations, but the decisive factor in national economic performance.

That is saying a very great deal and perhaps it had better be put another way. No one could dispute the importance of our major enterprises, whether state owned or more broadly owned, nor the headachessome of them pose, nor the staggering success others have achieved. But it could well be that what is still holding back Britain so miserably is not the familiar cluster of problems at the big end of big industry but the relatively and increasingly limited part which small-scale undertakings are being allowed to play in British industry and commerce.

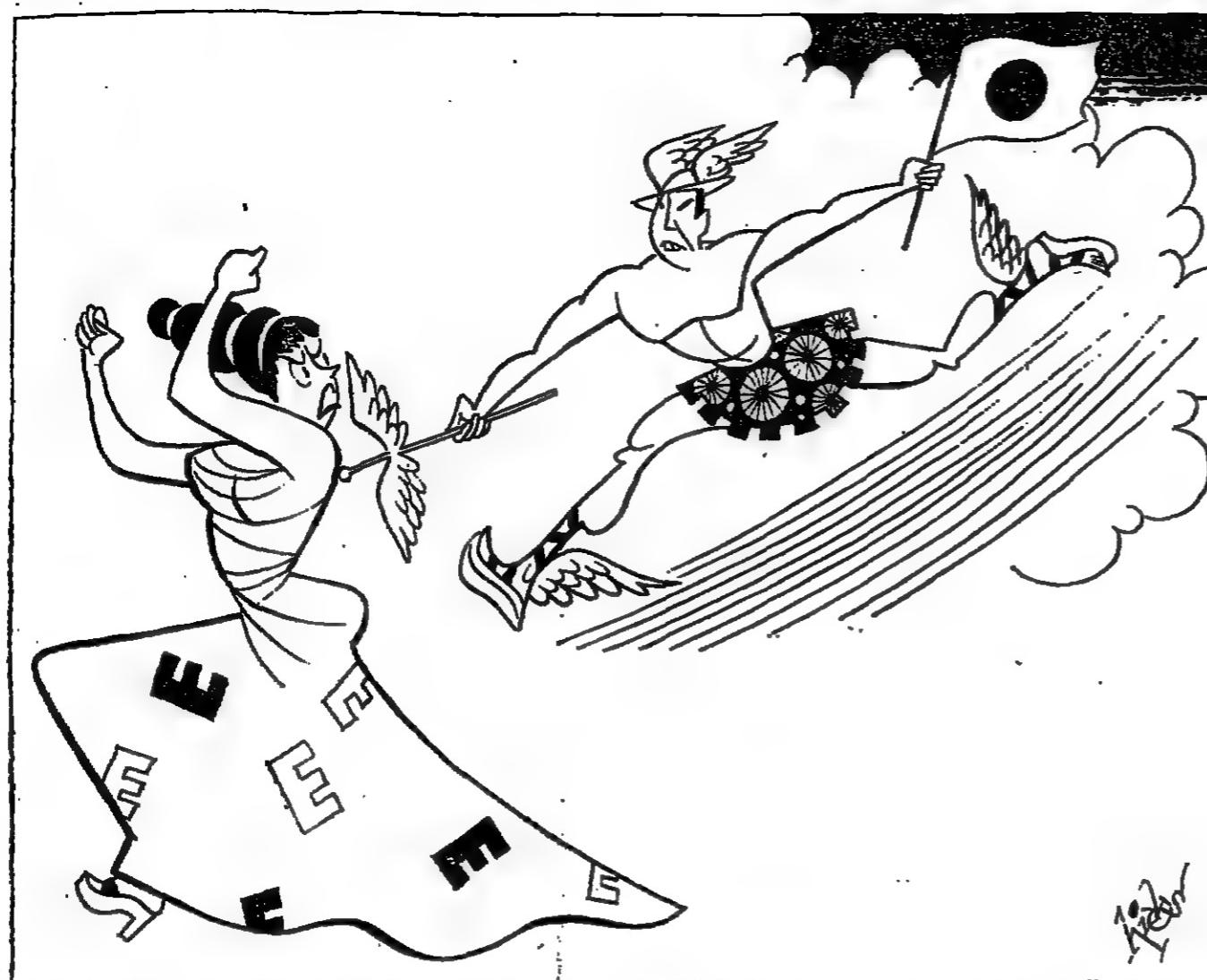
Small business  
economic  
needs a policy  
not more difficult

ECONOMIC MONTHLY PUBLISHED IN BRITAIN, FRANCE, WEST GERMANY AND ITALY

VOL IV No 5 FEBRUARY 1977

*Le Monde*  
*LA STAMPA*  
*THE TIMES*  
*DIE WELT*

# Europa



## Salesmen stumble over Japan's subtle traps

ns between Japan and Europe is somewhat clouded by their different trade. Dialogue is far from being one-sided; the letter is, the other refers to custom, vice versa. Admittedly, the is to trade are not always of nature.

47, Renault signed an agreement with a small Japanese motor manufacturer, Hino, the right to produce a "cheveux" model under Cooperation between the two was continued for 10 years, which Japan's as yet still industry gradually grew in learning to "copy" European Then, after the licence ran 957, nothing happened for 20

years. Renault they admit that "we try very hard". The high customs duty (about 40 per cent) and the intransigence of the was restricting all foreign commercial and industrial investment on soil were sufficient disincentives from outside, allowing home industry to develop within its protective cocoon, for years or so, most of the tires have been removed and year Renault, which exports a half its output, managed to one car to Japan. The salesmen ascribe this to other obstacles put up in the which almost allow the authorities to choose which may be imported, quoting the downs of the type-approval undergone by the Renault began during the first weeks and was not completed until

id not know why. One day simply told that the car was proved. It could have happened months earlier. The did not even ask for the which they had demanded previously.

A typical example.

When asked to account for their lack of success on the Japanese market, where France sold only 128 vehicles last year, the managements of the French motor manufacturers become embarrassed. "Covert protectionism" "an impossible market", they mutter before going on to enumerate the traps set to foil the venturesome exporter.

First on their list of complaints is the problem of standards. Whether concerned with pollution, safety or noise, they are different from those in Europe and incomparably stricter. According to Renault, "to comply with them, we would almost have to build completely different cars and this could be justified only by a large volume of sales".

This is a vicious circle because the price difference (up to 100 per cent) between French and Japanese cars means that the market open to the former is bound to remain limited. For instance, Renault estimates that if it mounted a major campaign it could eventually sell a maximum of 20,000 cars in Japan not enough to justify substantial expenditure on marketing.

Apart from the actual content of the standards, the manner in which they are applied is the main source of friction between the Japanese authorities and European firms, whose most common complaint is that they are not given enough notice of the frequent modifications.

"When the Japanese draft a standard, they get together among themselves and as soon as it is published it becomes almost inviolable. They do not go back on their decisions in Japan", the manufacturers claim, "but one fine morning, you are informed that your car cannot be admitted because it no longer meets the new standards."

The type-approval procedure is all the more formidable an ordeal in that European firms do not know at the

outset what is going to be required of them. "You are constantly being asked to produce further information, additional test reports" and if the slightest detail is out of line, the whole procedure has to be started again from scratch. Moreover, all the standards contain a number of unquantified criteria open to subjective interpretation according to the position of the inspector.

Let us consider the example of the Renault 5 case: the Japanese regulations specify that the temperature given off by the exhaust system must not be dangerous, but no maximum temperature is laid down. "We thought we were well placed, since the temperature on the Renault 5 was lower than on other vehicles which had been approved. Nevertheless, they insisted that our entire exhaust system had to be fitted with an extremely expensive protective casing similar to those on Japanese models."

Clearly the motor manufacturers have the impression—not without justification—that the type-approval procedures applied to their vehicles are arbitrary, and that success depends on political decisions which have nothing to do with the strict rules on environmental conservation. These non-tariff barriers account more than adequately for the motor manufacturers' poor record on the Japanese market, but they are not alone among French exporters in adopting a wait-and-see attitude.

Apart from a few notable exceptions—companies like Rossignol, for instance—the bulk of French sales to Japan is made up of luxury products (clothes, scent, glassware, spirits, toys, works of art) able to trade directly on the Japanese infatuation with French culture and kudos.

"French scent and fashion have a special appeal to the Japanese imagination. A French trade-mark, brand name or label is enough to impress them. You cannot imagine the number of appalling cooks who are

making a fortune there, purely on the basis of their nationality", M. Fuchs, export manager at Nina Ricci, explained.

However, although Japanese buyers account year in year out for some 15 per cent of Ricci's turnover in scent, they do most of their buying in Paris, in the duty-free shops at the airports and on aircraft, while only 5 per cent of the total comes from sales on Japanese soil.

Nina Ricci's experience provides a number of pointers. The firm formed an association with one of the large chains which hold sway in the Japanese distributive trade, controlling or looking after large numbers of clients, small distributors, dealers, importers and so on. This chain introduced Nina Ricci to its importer but, according to M. Fuchs, it was four years before the importer succeeded in getting the firm's products sold in all the stores in the chain.

There were two reasons for this. First, buyers in the provinces are accustomed to dealing with a limited number of intermediaries and to sell to their shops it was necessary to approach them through the accredited wholesaler. Second, it is customary for large stores to let appreciable areas of their floor space to small retailers; in many instances, therefore, it was necessary to negotiate, not with the chain itself, but with the lessee.

It should also be borne in mind that the importer selected will have the greatest difficulty in selling in a store belonging to a rival chain and that most of the small specialist shops are dependent on the few major Japanese brands of cosmetics, so that it is hard for French brands to set up a sales network and win more than a token share of the market.

However, claims of "covert protectionism" are not so easily justified here. The only excuse for French firms is their ignorance of the laws of the Japanese commercial jungle.

Véronique Maurus

## On the contrary Hallstein rides again

Hallstein, first President of the EEC Commission, id: "We're not in business—we're in politics." Now seems to have been revived. Mr Roy Jenkins, the new President, has reminded the European that the Community is an economic means to a end. Mr Anthony Crosland, the new Chairman of ncil, has spoken of its "political reality".

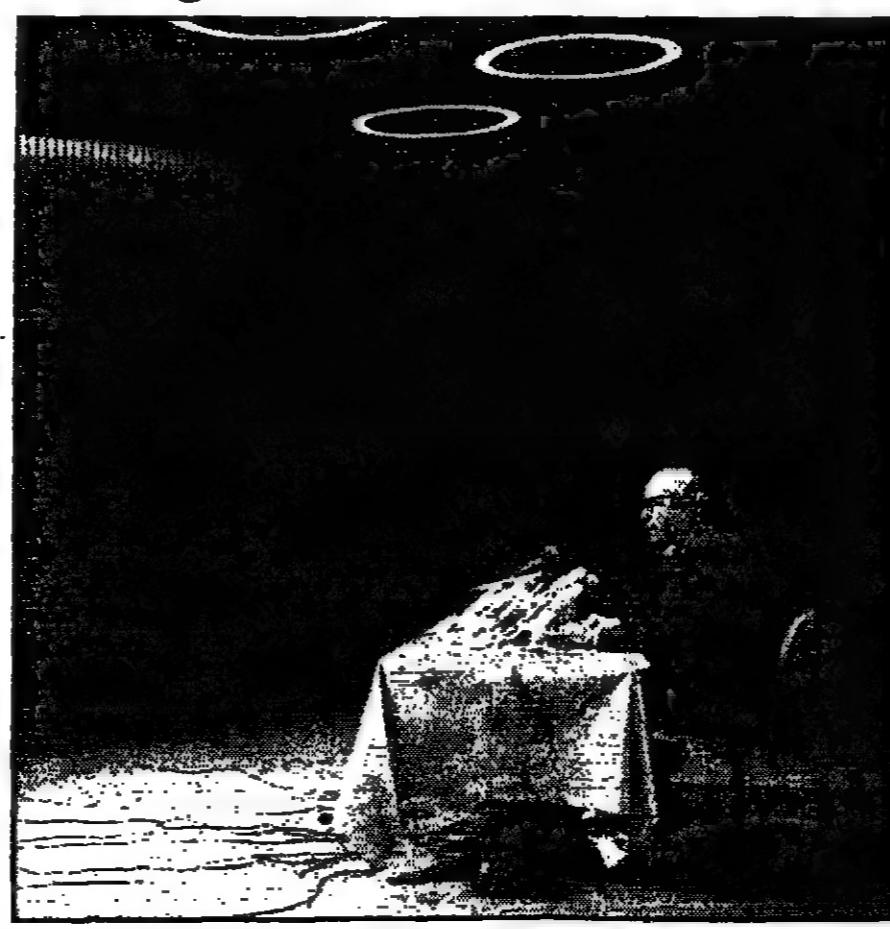
but two paradoxes remain.

irst is further enlargement. Everyone wants Greece er countries to join—for political reasons. But no claims how the Community's modest political content ten avoid being spread too thin.

second paradox suggests an answer. Since 1954, when opean Defence Community failed, economic integration has been the detour round that political roadblock. Now, lation, unemployment and widely divergent growth, our has become a roadblock in its turn.

ps the time has come to make a detour round the and head straight for Europe's political goal. With budget cuts and defence costs soaring, a European pool looks more attractive. tors could always be told: "We're not in politics— business." Otherwise, we may not be in business

Pangloss



All the President's men

## Carter team finds new hope in Old World

If we compare the newly formed Carter team with Mr Ford's team, Europe has lost a Secretary of State (Kissinger, a German), but has gained a Treasury Secretary (Blumenthal, a German) and a National Security Affairs Assistant (Brzezinski, a Pole). Valued in chess terms the exchange may appear a bad one—a queen, against a knight and a pawn—but in political terms it is clearly a good one. The bare details of the changes in appointments do not give a true picture of the influence that the old Continent has had on the development, the way of thinking and, one hopes, the future line of action of America's new rulers.

Dr Kissinger, it was said again and again, might appear in some way an epigone of Metternich; an architect, that is, of political restoration, a rigid controller of the status quo. In President Nixon, as American political commentators were very late in discovering, he had found the reflection of his "Middle European" pessimism, a total disbelief in the governability of men and things, which gave him that obsessive need to control everybody, to "stonewall" the enemy within and without.

It was also said that, from Dr Kissinger, Mr Nixon had absorbed a rather distorted conception of Hegelism, a strange form of dialectic in which the synthesis should be but a reaffirmation of the thesis: and this created the basis, finally, for a vertical collapse of the security and control system—Watergate, in internal affairs, and economic Waterloo for the allies, where foreign affairs were concerned.

The new team, on the other hand, comes to office with optimism and trust in its credentials. Europe, which for the past eight years has represented a danger signal to Washington, appears, through the eyes of the new administrators, to offer an opportunity for new policies.

For the time being there is more good will than actual proposals, but one thing is certain: where the views of Mr Vance, Dr Brzezinski, or Mr Gardner, the American Ambassador to Italy, are concerned, the double standard of values that in the past has seemed to apply to the economic and political growth or contraction of Europe is gone—a double standard under which European growth implied an "anti-American" competitive block", and European contraction signified "break-down" in a micro-universe of economic troubles. North and South, Eurocommunists and Euro-conservatives. Today, the fact that the United States needs Europe is clearly recognized.

But if, in the outgoing Administration, there were recognizable traces of European thought (one need only review the previous work of Dr Kissinger before he entered the Government) in the Carter Administration continental influence appears to be perhaps more pragmatic than theoretical. There are indeed certain personal factors, as in the case of Mr Blumenthal, a Berlin Jew who emigrated with his family from Nazi Germany, or Dr Brzezinski, a Pole from Warsaw, married to a relation of the 1930s Czechoslovak President, Edward Benes. But it is essential to resist the temptation to psychanalyse: it must be recognized, as with Dr Kissinger, that diplomatic decisions have their roots in wounds of long ago.

All that can be ascribed to the personal history of the "Europeans" in the Carter Government is a solid intolerance of any kind of totalitarian regime (and this is already a very



President Carter with Mr. Blumenthal, Secretary of the Treasury.

good thing to have inherited from the old Europe). The rest of the continental influx belongs to the realm of the Carter men's subsequent development, their personal contacts with the other shore of the Atlantic. Almost without exception, the personalities chosen by Mr Carter in positions connected with foreign policy have in recent years been repeatedly exposed to the influence of European intellectuals, politicians, journalists, and many of them have a direct knowledge of the difficulties of our countries.

They have "breathed" Europe during these years, and their lungs have been New York, the international organizations, and consultation and debating groups such as the Trilateral Commission, the Council on Foreign Relations, the universities, and the internationalism of culture. Some of them went so far as to cause a scandal by inviting a communist to speak and join in discussion in New York, and the Department of State had to intervene to stop him (this was the case of an Italian Communist Party spokesman). In their role as executives of multinational companies or as travelling intellectuals, they open up the White House and the ministries to the cleansing wind of personal acquaintanceships and human relations, which may sweep away some of the stifling air of culture accumulated during eight years of Nixonian provincialism.

Paradoxically, therefore, although America's new administrators are considerably more American than their predecessors (Mr Gardner calls them "pragmatic idealists"—and what else is an American?) they are better equipped, if not more amply so, from the European point of view. The least well equipped of them all, in this sense, is Mr Carter himself, but it is a mark of his ability that he has chosen people with wide, cosmopolitan experience to run his international affairs, without fear of suffering by comparison. He knows very well that, if Metternich was the inspiration of Dr Kissinger, the inspiration of Mr Vance and Dr Brzezinski will be Mr Carter.

Vittorio Zucconi

## French Republic

### Ministere de la Qualite de la Vie

Joint Ministerial Group Electric Vehicles

### 2ND ADVICE OF INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVE TENDER

The Joint Ministerial Group on Electric Vehicles is launching an international call for tenders for the production of specifications for different types of electric accumulator commercial vehicles. The object of this call for tenders is:

In the light of the results of these tenders and the requirements formulated by public and local bodies represented on the Electric Vehicle Public User Group, to obtain detailed specifications to be used as a basis for a limited call for tenders relating to the production and testing of a prototype production vehicle in each type, and a preliminary production series;

to select those tenderers who will be authorized to reply to the limited call for tenders.

The specifications will define the technical, functional and financial characteristics of each type of vehicle, which must meet the minimum requirements stated in the tender particulars. The production prototypes of the selected vehicles must be available within the periods specified in the tender regulations. Prior nominations are not required. Interested parties may obtain a copy of the tender dossier by request from:

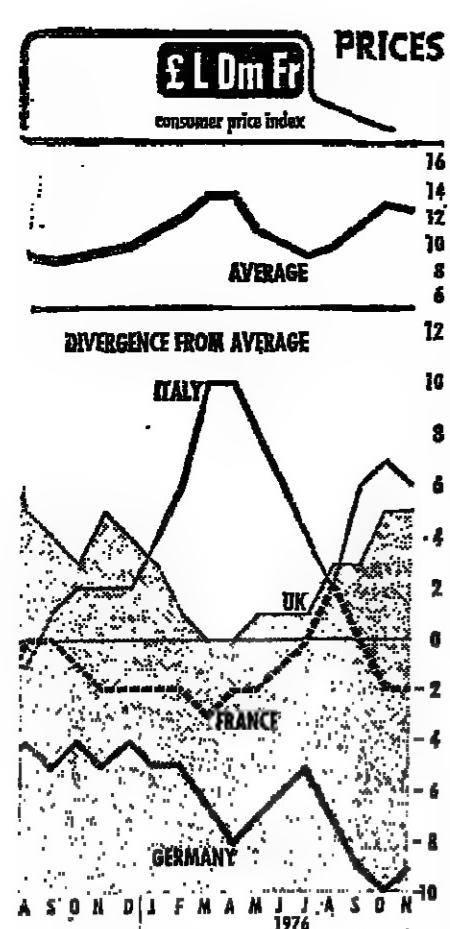
Secretariat Général du Haut Comité de l'Environnement  
14, Boulevard du Général Leclerc  
92521—Neuilly-Sur-Seine, France

This dossier includes the notice of tender, special regulations and particulars.

The attention of those submitting tenders is drawn particularly to the final date for submission of tenders, which has been put back to May 15th, 1977.

## Facts and figures

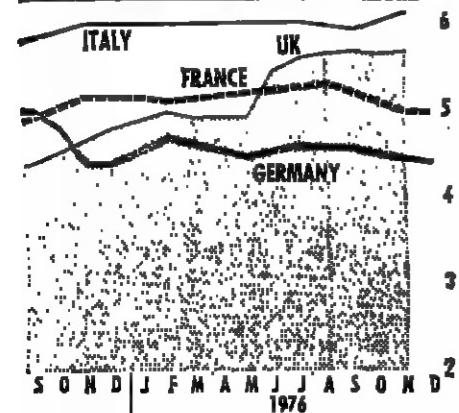
# Saudi Arabia oils the western wheels



**Prices**—On the prices front, the end of the year brought a slight improvement reflected in a fall from 13 per cent to 12.5 per cent in the average rate of increase for the four countries from October to November. The rate has been cut in France (from 11.5 per cent to 10 per cent) and Italy (from 20 per cent to 18 per cent), while rising in West Germany from 2 per cent to 3 per cent, so that the spread between the four countries is tending to narrow.

## EMPLOYMENT

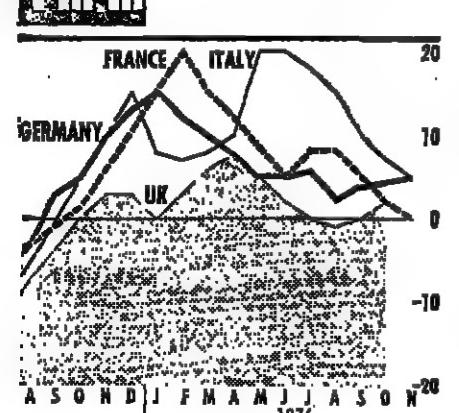
estimated unemployment rate as a percentage of the working population (not comparable)



**Employment**—Seasonally adjusted unemployment as a proportion of the working population is unchanged at 4.95 per cent in France and 4.4 per cent in West Germany, but has risen slightly from 5.5 per cent to 5.65 per cent in Britain and from 6 per cent to 6.1 per cent in Italy.

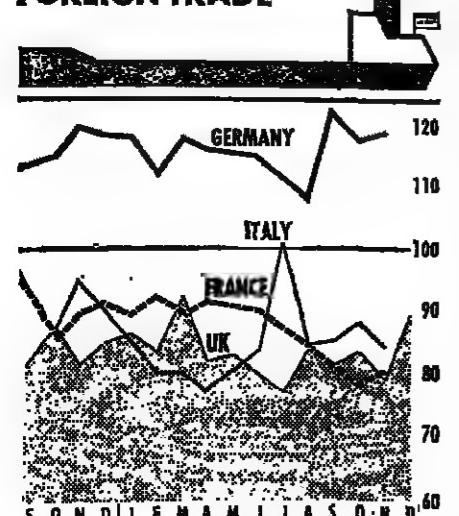
## INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

basis: seasonally adjusted index of industrial production excluding the building industry



**Industrial growth**—In November, industrial production showed a tendency to stagnate in France, continued to fall off in Italy and, in contrast, recovered slightly in West Germany to a modest rate of 5 per cent.

## FOREIGN TRADE



**Foreign trade**—West Germany's cover of imports by exports (calculated fob cif and seasonally adjusted) returned to its customary high level of 120 per cent over September-November. During the same period, France's market share at 80 per cent, Italy's improved in October, but fell back to 84 per cent in November. The spectacular achievement, however, is Britain's improvement from 79 per cent to 89 per cent.

	Excellent	Good	Fairly good	Poor	Bad	Very bad	Prev. performance	Rate of growth	Quality of growth	Maintenance of growth
	●●●	●●	●	○	○○	○○○	□		Prices	Unemployment
									Productive capacity	Foreign trade
GERMANY	●	●	●	○	○○	○○○	□	●	●●	●●●
FRANCE	○	○	○	○○	○○○	○○○○	○	○	○○	○○○
ITALY	●	●	●	○○	○○○	○○○○	○	○	○○	○○○
BRITAIN	○	○	○○	○○○	○○○○	○○○○○	○	○	○○	○○○

Not long ago the prospects for the future were still doubtful, although there had been some good news such as the slight recovery in the United States and West Germany. This was because there were still many political and economic uncertainties.

The oil price review was looming and there were those who feared the worst, with increases of 20 per cent or even 30 per cent. Feeding on this apprehension, speculation was dragging down the currencies and trade balances of the weaker economies and it was difficult to see how these countries could be put back on an even keel by any means short of stringent austerity.

Now, after little more than a month, a few major developments, each strengthening the effects of the others, have suddenly tipped the scales on the side of optimism, even causing a general rise on stock exchanges.

The most important of these is without doubt Saudi Arabia's decision to increase its crude oil price by only 5 per cent and use all its weight to ensure that this moderate rise prevails. It has every chance of success, to judge by the difficulties which Iran is experiencing in selling at the higher rate.

Consequently, there are grounds for hoping for an early improvement in the trade balances of countries like France, Britain and Italy which have been seriously affected by the speculation on the oil price increase. Indeed, the British balance of payments, much to the surprise of the authorities, actually marked up a surplus in December.

One of the requirements for bringing about this balance seems to have been met already, with the considerable fall in interest rates. But this is not enough; direct incentives are also necessary. However, the \$30,000m programme phased over 1977 and 1978 just announced by Mr Jimmy Carter does not contribute very much in the way of incentives: scarcely \$2,000m. Moreover, these take the form of reductions in employers' social contributions and are not real incentives. Nor does there seem to be anything decisive for the time being in the plans of West Germany or Japan.

Have the lessons of experience over the past three years, which have demonstrated the extent of international interdependence, finally been learned?

It would seem so to judge by a second example of the international agreement which has grown up in the face of mounting threats: the massive aid made available to Britain in the form of a \$3,900m loan from the International Monetary Fund followed up by a further \$3,000m to consolidate the sterling balances, most of which was provided by the three rich countries, the United States, West Germany and Japan.

This aid was very quick to bear fruit: the pound rose, helping international monetary stability and steady the franc and the lira. There may therefore be some hope of seeing the vulnerable countries emerging from the vicious circle of weak currencies and inflation which was dragging them down, forcing them into further austerity measures. The results are already very clear-cut for France, a little less so for Britain. If these are confirmed and strengthened, they should enable these countries to catch up with the front-runners of the western economy. This will provide a much-needed stimulus, particularly for West Germany and Japan, which need the export business.

It is undesirable for there to be too wide a gap, such as that foreshadowed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, be-

cause it is likely to lead to a loss of confidence in the system of international cooperation.

United States: comparative situation and influence

### Industrial growth ● (●)

More signs of an upturn. The index of forward indicators rose again in October (by 0.67 per cent) and November (1 per cent), so that it is now back at its high pre-recession level. Industry's order book was up by 0.8 per cent in October and 1 per cent in November. Retail sales also improved appreciably, by 1.9 per cent in November and 3.1 per cent in December.

### Prices ○ (○)

The contrast between retail and wholesale price trends continues. Retail prices are still running at a moderate rate of 4.5 per cent, although this is higher than West Germany's 3 per cent. Wholesale prices on the other hand are beginning to give cause for concern, with an increase from November to December which would give an annual rate of some 10 per cent.

### Employment O (O)

After a rise of 8.1 per cent in November, unemployment as a ratio of the total population eased to 7.9 per cent in December, the same level as in October. The improvement comes from a slight fall in the total number of unemployed (from 7,800,000 to 7,600,000) coupled with an increase in the number of employed (from 88,100,000 to 88,300,000).

### Productive capacity ● (●)

Use of capacity, which weakened in the second and third quarters of 1976, improved slightly during November to a shade more than 80 per cent, reflecting the effects of the pause which was then followed by the recovery towards the end of 1976.

### Foreign trade O (O)

The November trade balance showed a worse deficit than October's. Calculated job-loss, it was \$900m.

### Influence on the four countries

Monetary and financial: Thanks to the new monetary stability, the fall in interest rates has been able to spread from the United States to Europe. In Britain, minimum lending rate, already reduced from 15 per cent to 14 per cent, has been brought down still further, to 12.5 per cent. Day-to-day money in France has now managed to remain below 10 per cent for some time.

Economic: After a long wait, Mr Carter has started to give some indication of his plans: an injection of \$30,000m into the American economy over two years, with priority being given to job creation. The United States is therefore well placed to provide the motive force for the western economy. However, it is difficult to assess the likely effects of this decision, since one also has to take account of a spontaneous recovery on a scale not yet known.

O Poor OO Bad ● Fairly good ●● Good (.) Previous performance



## Big brother goes electronic

Increasing concern over the rapid and so far unmonitored growth of international data communications will be highlighted during the next fortnight by meetings at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the Council of Europe.

The first meeting on Thursday at the OECD will debate whether to hold an international seminar on the subject this September. The second, on February 14 in Strasbourg, will be the first attempt by a Council of Europe committee of experts and participating observers from non-member nations to draw up a draft international convention on data protection.

Despite the mass of legislation now being prepared by most European nations to curb computer invasion of privacy there is precious little in the way of international law to regulate and protect "company" computer operations at an international level.

The absence of an international agreement governing computer networks and the transmission of data across national frontiers affects many computer users. Not only the large companies and firms offering international computer services are involved but also smaller companies, some of which are having their data processed abroad without being aware of it.

On the one hand, the companies are vulnerable to events and legislation in other countries. It also means that unscrupulous companies can escape strict legislation in their own countries by carrying out their data processing in states where the law is more permissive—the data equivalent of a tax haven.

In the United States, West Germany and still more in the other countries, it is not enough to bring back growth. It must be made durable and acceptable in social terms. To do this, a solution must be found to the twin problems of unemployment and investment.

In the United States, West Germany and still more in the other countries, it is not enough to bring back growth. It must be made durable and acceptable in social terms. To do this, a solution must be found to the twin problems of unemployment and investment.

In the United States, West Germany and still more in the other countries, it is not enough to bring back growth. It must be made durable and acceptable in social terms. To do this, a solution must be found to the twin problems of unemployment and investment.

In the United States, West Germany and still more in the other countries, it is not enough to bring back growth. It must be made durable and acceptable in social terms. To do this, a solution must be found to the twin problems of unemployment and investment.

In the United States, West Germany and still more in the other countries, it is not enough to bring back growth. It must be made durable and acceptable in social terms. To do this, a solution must be found to the twin problems of unemployment and investment.

In the United States, West Germany and still more in the other countries, it is not enough to bring back growth. It must be made durable and acceptable in social terms. To do this, a solution must be found to the twin problems of unemployment and investment.

In the United States, West Germany and still more in the other countries, it is not enough to bring back growth. It must be made durable and acceptable in social terms. To do this, a solution must be found to the twin problems of unemployment and investment.

In the United States, West Germany and still more in the other countries, it is not enough to bring back growth. It must be made durable and acceptable in social terms. To do this, a solution must be found to the twin problems of unemployment and investment.

In the United States, West Germany and still more in the other countries, it is not enough to bring back growth. It must be made durable and acceptable in social terms. To do this, a solution must be found to the twin problems of unemployment and investment.

In the United States, West Germany and still more in the other countries, it is not enough to bring back growth. It must be made durable and acceptable in social terms. To do this, a solution must be found to the twin problems of unemployment and investment.



## Free trade is main aim

Herr Haferkamp, the new Commission has given you responsibility for the Community's external affairs—to the surprise of many observers. Where do you see the main emphasis of your work in the coming year?

The Community's external affairs are largely economic in character. In the past, as the Commission member responsible for the Community's internal economic policy, I have endeavoured to avert protectionist measures. We were successful in this. During the recession we were able to maintain the common market. Safeguarding and expanding free trade within and outside the Community was and still is my main aim. My work in external affairs is—if you like—a continuation and a turning outwards of my previous efforts within the Community.

The climate in international trade relations has deteriorated. Should the Community revise its largely liberal foreign trade policy in order to safeguard jobs?

We must liberalize world trade; in other words, we must do all we can to avert protectionism. A wave of protectionism would bring with it the danger of a flood of defensive measures and counter-measures, which would weaken the world economy and increase unemployment. Closing markets against each other is no way to solve the unemployment problem. We do not need restriction of world trade but, on the contrary, expansion. Because of the Community's strong integration into the world economy, open frontiers and markets are of particular importance to us.

In trade with, above all, Japan and the United States there are growing imbalances to the disadvantage of the European Community. Will the Commission be taking a harder line with Washington?

I am convinced that the interests of the Community, the United States and Japan, and indeed all the industrialized nations, are basically the same. There is no question of one taking a harder line against another. We are all in the same boat and must act accordingly. Any difficulties we may have that perhaps place us in opposition to each other must be discussed openly and overcome by joint effort. I am confident that we will succeed in this.

Will the European Community succeed in persuading the Americans and Japanese to discipline themselves in their foreign trade policies in order to protect jobs within the EEC? Will the Community be able to hold back the flood of protectionism? Wilhelm Haider talks to Wilhelm Haferkamp, Vice-President of the European Commission who has just been given responsibility for the Community's external affairs. Herr Haferkamp was born in Duisburg in 1923. After studying economics and social sciences he became a trade union official and later divisional head on the main executive body of the German Trade Union Federation. He was deputy chairman of the SPD parliamentary group in North Rhine-Westphalia.



Attempts to ward off the Japanese export invasion of the European market have so far been only partially successful. What steps does the Commission plan to take if, for example, the talks on limiting shipbuilding capacities finally break down?

We have already had some success in our negotiations with Japan. I am thinking of the steel sector. We also see chances that it will become easier to export motor vehicles to Japan for an extended transitional period after the very strict Japanese environmental protection regulations come into force. On February 7 and 8 we start negotiations on improving the opportunities for exporting processed agricultural products to Japan. We shall be making other attempts in many different sec-

tors to open up the Japanese market to products from the Community.

On the difficult question of shipbuilding we have already made a certain amount of progress together. But it is certainly not enough. And I should add that the Community does not remain inactive when it finds that the Japanese export offensive is failing to observe the normal rules of competition. In this connexion it has instituted anti-dumping proceedings against Japanese ball-bearing manufacturers.

On the whole I would say that our Japanese partners are just as convinced as I am that the growing trend of disequilibrium in our trade relations cannot go on and that we must solve this problem in a way that gives no encouragement to protectionism. The Comecon countries still refuse to recognize the Brussels Commission as a negotiating partner. In these circumstances how can the Community's relations with the East European states be strengthened?

The Community has proposed to the Comecon countries that there should be talks on trade matters on the basis of mutuality. I am thinking of our proposals of November 1974 and November 1976. Now the ball is in their court. We are not concerned with being recognized as a negotiating partner. That the Community as such is responsible for negotiations of this kind is a reality. The Community and Comecon have different structures. Talking with each other is a learning process. We shall make gradual, but continuous, progress.

The European Community is often criticized for concentrating too much on developing close relations with the Mediterranean countries and the former colonies in Africa. Does the Commission plan to start an intensive dialogue with Latin America?

The Community's development policy is not merely regional but world wide. I am thinking of general preferences, customs duty reductions for tropical products, and financial aid and food aid to non-associated developing countries. We shall intensify the worldwide policy of cooperation. In this connexion such an important continent as Latin America naturally deserves particular attention.

The international tariff negotiations within Gatt have not yet got to the heart of the matter at issue. In view of the uncertain prospects for the development of the international economy can European industry hope for better export opportunities?

The Gatt talks must lead to a further opening of markets and expansion of world trade. The closer we come to this goal and succeed in obtaining concrete results in the Gatt negotiations, the better are the prospects for European industry to establish its position in the world economy. A further liberalization of world trade will mean new opportunities for Europe's industry and new challenges as well, of course. But I have every confidence in the quality and inventiveness of our industry, both as regards the firms themselves and as regards their workers.

The Community's influence on Third World countries seems to be stronger than the chances of an inner strengthening of the Community itself. Does your move from economic and financial affairs to external affairs mean that you see more likelihood of political success for yourself as commissioner for external affairs than in your previous department?

That move was approved by the Commission unanimously. As far as political success is concerned, this is not a personal matter for the individual Commission member but a matter for the Commission itself as a Community institution. This success depends on how far the member states are prepared to give Community interests at least the same weight as their own national interests.

Success is sometimes dependent only on whether the member states are prepared to reach a decision instead of continually postponing decision-taking. I have the impression that the pressure to reach a decision is often more evident in the sphere of foreign affairs than it is in connexion with many internal matters.

## Haves can no longer disregard have-nots

The population imbalance between the developed and developing countries is going to increase. The median version of the most recent United Nations population projections expects increases of 200 million in the developed countries and 2,000 million in the developing countries by the year 2000. If this is confirmed by events the developing countries will have 79 per cent of the world population, a prospect suggesting serious political consequences, although it is not easy at this stage to offer any accurate prediction of what these may be.

Almost two years after the World Food Conference, an assessment can be made of what has been achieved to date in the main areas of international cooperation aimed at implementing the resolutions adopted.

In food aid, the target of 10 million tons has almost been reached (the actual figure being nine million tons), but bilateral aid continues to predominate. Another unsatisfactory

feature is the ambiguity characterizing this aid. This takes two forms:

first, even where it is inspired by strictly humanitarian considerations,

it is always part and parcel of the political relations between states;

second, even where it does benefit the target groups aimed at (generally the most disadvantaged categories or the people of a disaster-affected region), it inevitably influences conditions on the local foodstuffs market, so that it is difficult to prevent it from exerting an unfavourable effect on local agricultural production in the medium or long term.

In the area of security of supplies,

negotiations are progressing slowly or not at all. It is clear that some countries need to increase their exports of certain agricultural products, if only to finance their purchases of others. India, for instance, stepped up its sugar exports from Rs113m to Rs 3,390m between 1972-73 and 1974-75 while its imports of cereals rose from Rs808m to Rs 7,638m over the same period.

The pressure on the developed countries to allow farm produce greater access to their markets is therefore considerable and becoming increasingly difficult to resist. Hence the mounting pressure on the CAP.

Under the Lomé Convention, the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries were allowed quotas for exports to the EEC of 350,000 tons for sugar and 45,000 tons for beef. In Uactad, negotiations on primary products, including sugar, have been agreed upon in principle.

If the IFPRI projections quoted above prove accurate, the developing countries will need to double their imports of cereals in the coming decade. To avoid this need, the countries in deficit would have to double their overall food production growth rate, raising it to 4 per cent a year against the 2 per cent averaged over the past 15 years and even less more recently. Were the rate to remain at the lower level, the deficit countries' shortage could reach 200 million tons annually. Having spent the past year in India, I do not think that an improvement in the growth rate is out of the question; however, it is very unlikely that it will be

doubled and, unfortunately, the possibility of a fall cannot be discounted. These observations should suffice to convince Europe's farmers of the importance of the social role which they can play in the service of humanity.

As well as the developing countries, the leading exporters of farm produce in the developed world (United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand) are also bringing pressure to bear. The CAP has long been a bone of contention in economic and political relations between the United States and Europe. More recently, the protectionism of the CAP has been the subject of increasingly bitter protest from the Australasians.

While it is admittedly easy to show up the self-interest in these pleadings in the cause of free trade, the fact remains that the pressure is building up relentlessly and the CAP could be the sufferer in the global bargaining getting under way in the North-South talks in Paris or the Gatt negotiations.

It would be demagogic to proclaim that the legitimate interests of European farmers are going to be sacrificed in the name of less legitimate interests which have more powerful means at their disposal. A compromise safeguarding the essential interests of European farmers seems feasible. This would be to allow access to the European market for agricultural produce from the tropical countries.

Most of the products in question offer little or no competition to products from the temperate countries. In the case of those products which are competitive, the quantities involved are small measured against the enormous requirements of the developing countries. Granted, these countries are not always solvent and requirements which cannot be paid for do not represent demand. But there is reason both to fear and hope that the development of international relations will not allow these needs to continue to go unmet. The developed countries will have to increase the volume of their food aid and financial aid. There is also reason to expect that the growing political importance of the developing countries in world affairs will enable them to find the economic resources with which to accelerate their development and so finance at least part of the food requirements of the poorest categories.

It is no longer possible for the western world to adopt the ostrich's posture and disregard the fate of three-quarters of humanity as it has done until recently. Obstinate defence of the CAP is unlikely to carry much weight under the prevailing conditions, with pressure from both the developing countries and the exporters of farm produce in the developed world.

European farmers, therefore, have reason to fear the consequences of the bargaining taking place at worldwide level. But they also have grounds for hoping that the developing countries are going to import foodstuffs in increasing quantities. It is no doubt going to be difficult to finance such imports, but what is the alternative?

Michel Petit  
adviser on agronomy,  
Ford Foundation in India

## Brussels backstage Le Roy le veult

For months the corridors of Brussels had echoed to the cry: "the British are coming". It would not be too much of an exaggeration to say that panic reigned in some quarters. Who knew the perfidies of which Albion might be capable when dressed in the double authority of the presidency of the European Commission and the chairmanship of the Council of Ministers?

Well, the British are here, and after some initial alarms life looks like continuing much as before. Mr Roy Jenkins—quickly dubbed le Roi Jean XV (a play on an exaggerated French pronunciation of his name)—is safely enthroned at the Berlaymont, while Mr Anthony Crosland, belying his reputation for being somewhat less than engrossed by the European scene, has also made a well-received debut.

The first British presidency has merely added an extra touch of spice to the jockeying for position which usually accompanies the quadrennial reappointment of the Commission. The flavour of the times is best conveyed by the report that the members of the Cabinet, or private office, of one retiring commissioner passed the entire contents of their files through a shredding-machine so loath were they to let them fall into the hands of their successors.

Mr Jenkins's baptism of fire came with the allocation of Portfolios on the long and confused night between January 6 and January 7. Surprisingly enough, the matching of men to jobs which finally emerged makes a lot more sense than that of the previous Commission. How much this should be attributed to beginner's luck or good judgment is not quite clear, but it seems that the six months Mr Jenkins was given to seek advice and prepare the ground were not entirely wasted.

The exigencies of national pride could not be ignored. Herr Wilhelm Haferkamp was hardly the obvious choice for the External Affairs post. Indeed, Mr Jenkins did not want him in the Commission. But with the key economic and monetary portfolio going to French insistence Mr Jenkins's predecessor, the well-qualified M François-Xavier Ortoli, the Germans had an almost cast-iron claim to one of the other top posts.

Unavoidable horse-trading of this kind apart, Mr Jenkins is generally credited with some shrewd realignments of Commission jobs. It makes sense, for example, to have given one commissioner, Signor Antonio Giolitti, the Italian Socialist, the task of coordinating the Community's various funds—the social and regional funds as well as the agricultural fund's so-called "guidance" section, which is used to help to finance the modernization of farm structures.

Likewise, few in Brussels would question the wisdom of fusing responsibility for the EEC's internal market (the dismantling of barriers to trade) and stewardship of industrial policy into a single portfolio entrusted to the capable hands of Belgium's Viscount Étienne Davignon. Putting the Community's energy and research policies under the single charge of Herr Guido Brunner, the second German Commissioner, was also a sensible piece of rationalization.

So far, the new president has had little time to impress a personal style on the Commission's complex administrative and bureaucratic machine.

Nor has he yet given any clear indication of his policy priorities, apart from a general concern with the recession and unemployment. More details are to be unveiled in a speech to the European Parliament later this month. He has, however, already served notice that he intends to exercise a much closer personal control over Commission affairs than his predecessor.

Within days of taking office, Mr Jenkins had circulated his 12 colleagues with a series of brisk instructions. All Commissioners were told to make it their business to be present at the Commission's weekly Wednesday meeting or to consult the President in advance if they intend to be absent. By all accounts, attendance has been somewhat lax in the past, with Commissioners casually rolling up long after the starting time in a manner that would not be tolerated at the Cabinet meetings of national governments.

Mr Jenkins also made clear to his colleagues that he expects them to respect the "Cabinet solidarity" of the Commission. This means that once the Commission has approved a proposal by majority vote all of its members will support the proposal in public whether they personally voted for it or not. There is sanction for this "collegiate" view of the Commission in the Rome treaty.

The commissioners were further informed by their new President that on Thursdays they are to be organized into groups to examine selected subjects under the supervision of the Commission's Secretariat-General, which in turn comes under Mr Jenkins's direct control. The purpose of this move appears to be to enable the President to keep track of what is happening in different policy areas.

There has long been a feeling in British circles that the excessive compartmentalization of the Commission's activities has encouraged strong-willed Commissioners, particularly those in charge of highly technical matters such as agriculture, to go their own way without consulting their colleagues, who were consequently ill-equipped to challenge the proposals that finally emerged. Mr Jenkins wants a continuous cross-fertilization of ideas.

While Mr Jenkins has been establishing himself at the Commission, Mr Crosland has been showing unexpected signs of life at the Council of Ministers, over which he will preside until the end of June. Hitherto his manner has been one of amused condescension, an unmistakable air of not being able to take quite seriously an enterprise with so many foreigners in it. In short, the Foreign Secretary's low boredom threshold was in constant danger of being crossed.

Everyone, however, was quick to acknowledge the high-seriousness of Mr Crosland's address to the European Parliament last month even though the vision of Europe it conjured up was far from being to everyone's taste. The speech represented the most considered and closely argued exposition so far of the "pragmatic" British view of the future of the Community—a view reflected in many British actions but never before elevated to the level of a coherent political theory.

Michael Hornsby

## Saints and sinners

Europe, fortunately, is made up of men as well as matter. Every month certain people attract attention either because they are advancing Community ideas or actions, or because they are retarding them. Based on the criteria of Europe, solidarity and a little subjectivity, we will seek to pin-point those who have graced or disgraced the Community.



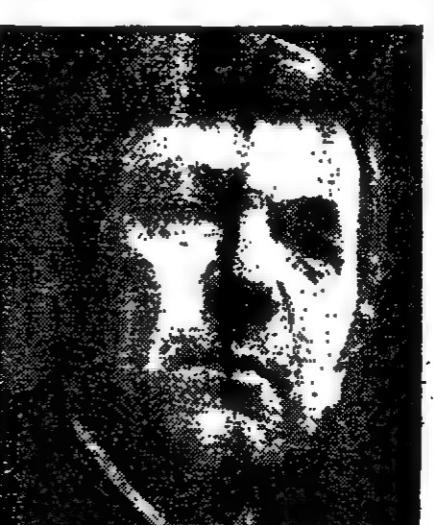
Giorgio Amendola

The reason why, unlike their French comrades, the Italian communists support European elections and European unity was explained by Giorgio Amendola, a member of the Italian Communist Party (PCI) management since 1943, and president of the communist group in the European parliament at Strasbourg. Giorgio Amendola is a confirmed European, for both political and personal reasons.

"My father," he said, "died in exile at Carnes in 1926, after the Fascist aggression. In 1931, when I left Italy secretly, France gave me shelter too. I went back to France, in exile, and lived there from 1937 to 1943, having in the meantime married Germaine, a French girl who joined me during my banishment to the island of Ponza. I took part in the French Resistance. But it was through talking with that great thinker, Romain Rolland, that I came to understand the reasons for a united Europe."

Giorgio Amendola has found his gift for writing at 70, and not only political works. *Una scelta di vita*, the first volume of his memoirs, is a best-seller in Italy. It won the *Premio Prato* and is in the running for the *Libro dell'Anno*, the Book of the Year award.

"We Italian communists," he explained, "support the decision to elect a European Parliament, even though the absence of one simple electoral law, based on a proportional representation system, stands in the way of obtaining a democratic result. However, the expression of the people's will may provide impetus for the democratic transformation of the European Community, giving it an internal structure consistent with the political autonomy of member countries."



René Haby

Praise be for the wisdom of M René Haby, the French Minister of Education. Had it not been for the vigilance displayed by the minister and his department, France's candidates in the 16-19 age group for the twenty-fourth European schools day competition last month would have been asked to write on the most explosive subject imaginable: direct elections to the European Parliament.

The citizens of the member states of the European Community are going to elect the European Parliament by universal suffrage. What is the significance of this for your country? Analyse and discuss: the adjustments which the political parties in your country will have to make in view of these first elections... The new European dimension of each voter's political responsibilities..."

This "fire-ship" was perhaps judged worthy of an early unsung prophet of Europe, one Friedrich Nietzsche. It was certainly premature at least. To avoid prejudging the opinion of the French constitutional council, which had not yet stated its position, or the parliamentary vote on the subject, the words "are going to" were changed a week before the competition to "may" and all reference to the adjustments which the parties "will have to make" was deleted.

But it was still too much. Fearful lest the subject, even in its watered-down form, should lead to incidents in France's schools where political feeling is already running at fever pitch, the minister recommended that it should be abandoned. The decision to drop it was announced two days before the date of the competition and, although it was retained in 11 other European countries, the French candidates wrote on another subject and on a later day.

O fragile European ideal! Who is the evil genius who stifled you so abruptly in the inkwells of France's schools whence you should have sprung like the genie of oriental

Does not the position taken up by French communists, who oppose elections, damage Eurocommunism?

I am president of the European Communist Group, but I am explaining here the position of the PCI, which is different—on precisely this question of the elections—from the position of the French communists. That should not cause any surprise. Each Communist Party follows an independent line, depending on how it views the interests of its own country. Eurocommunism—as it is improperly called—reflects this mutual respect. European unity is in a critical position. Why?

Because the advanced degree of economic integration that characterizes Europe is not matched by structures within the Community capable of achieving a Community policy independent of external press and the manipulation of multinationals. Decisions are taken by Council of Ministers, where the strongest countries—today in Germany—are able to impose their own policies. France, at present trying unsuccessfully to remain a member of a governing body works against the interests of the weakest countries. How can this question of divergent interests be improved?

"My father," he said, "died in exile at Carnes in 1926, after the Fascist aggression. In 1931, when I left Italy secretly, France gave me shelter too. I went back to France, in exile, and lived there from 1937 to 1943, having in the meantime married Germaine, a French girl who joined me during my banishment to the island of Ponza. I took part in the French Resistance. But it was through talking with that great thinker, Romain Rolland, that I came to understand the reasons for a united Europe."

Those are the views of Amendola, man whose lot it has been to be involved, as a bystander or player, in the political and cultural events of the past 50 years.

Lamberto P.

legend? His name is M René Haby. And for matters to come to this, one of the two demons inhabiting



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## OT THE WAY TO HELP TENANTS

members of his party go, after Shore has a fairly open about the private landlord. We do not expect that sector a market simply to wither and he is prepared to consider that not all landlords are takers. In the nature of things difficult for a Labour to admit that his party's es towards the private have done much harm—conventional demonology in Labour movement is too far for that—but he has the next best thing in setting up a review of the working legislation in that field questionnaire asking for us that was published yes—raises many radical ideas, sort incongruously with unif gloss in its preface that the Government is red to entertain any pro— even ones that it had just rejected so long as maintain "the general principle of security of tenure to tenant in his home".

The harm that has been done is less easy to demonstrate: there are no official statistics of accommodation that has not been offered for rent but which might have been in other circumstances (though the results of a survey undertaken as part of the present exercise may give some idea). But it is a matter of observation that a lively domestic market in furnished flats has become largely a service available to visitors from abroad. The number of private dwellings in London alone left empty for three months or more has risen to 60,000—and many of them stay empty for years on end. It is fair to assume that many of them are empty because of the rent laws. Short of requisitioning, it is academic to debate whether these homes represent waste from misconceived legislation or from the exploitation of private ownership. They should be used—and the growth of squatting, which usually involves people with little to hope for from the council housing department or the building societies, is largely a sign of how the natural cus-

tomers of a healthy system of private rent have been driven outside the legitimate market.

The 1974 Rent Act itself, extending security of tenure to the furnished tenant, only completed a long train of legislation concerned with the landlord only as potential oppressor. There are many clogs on the easy renting of housing that fall easily inside Mr Shore's proviso about security of tenure—the cumbersome processes that a landlord entitled to repossess must go through, the limited categories of cases in which special circumstances are held to justify letting for a limited period, the complicated accrual of laws and customs governing the fixing of rents, and so on. The failure in its present form of the rent allowance scheme (taken up by only a third of those entitled to it) is a decisive bar to the creation of a rational rent system.

The consultation paper is lamentably cool about arrangements by which councils act as agents for the renting of private houses. But it is the excessive weight given to the tenant's security in all circumstances that most limits the usefulness of the private rented sector. As at every other level, our housing policy heaps benefits, often irrelevant, on the incumbent tenant at the expense of those who seek to become tenants themselves. A major easing of the housing shortage could be achieved by drastically widening the opportunities for a landlord to enter into an agreement with a tenant without signing his property away for a lifetime.

## E PRICE OF AMERICAN WASTE

the weather that has hit the American energy to the surface. Energy import has always, however, been more profligate in the States than in any other. Houses and offices are in winter and cooler in than anywhere else—cans use larger, less efficient than any other people, while, especially under the of the 1973 oil price there was some shift of toward the compact car, better fuel performance, the fashion was short-lived. Detroit is once again producing and selling "gasoline" as it did in pre-Opec

decades this profligacy was a factor of purely domestic concern for the United States was self-sufficient in from indigenous sources. In the 1950s onwards, however, American energy consumption has steadily outstripped production. This widening gap has been filled by first from Canada and later, but now in the main, the Middle East. The uses, economic and of this shift have been

ident Nixon reacted to the oil price rises and the evidence of Opec's power with the much Project Independence. It was to restore the States to complete self-sufficiency in energy by the mid-

1980s. The Project, though its objectives were subsequently scaled down, must be deemed a failure. The United States is still importing over 40 per cent of its oil requirements and the effective dependence of the entire American economy on Middle East oil producers has increased and will inevitably increase further.

There are many factors contributing to this worsening situation. On the side of supply, the development of nuclear power generation has been slower than was forecast. The expansion of the coal industry has, likewise, lagged behind expectations. In both these cases, the increasingly effective environmental lobby has had a significant influence in slowing development. In addition, with its vociferous objections to the Alaska pipeline, the exploitation of those oil reserves has been long delayed.

On the side of demand, the situation has unquestionably been made worse by a deliberate policy of low pricing. The reserves of natural gas have been exploited to the point of exhaustion by the Federal Pricing Policy, under which low prices have hugely stimulated demand. With all oil products, however, the American economy has enjoyed lower prices, and consequently inflated demand, on a scale unknown in other industrial countries. The concepts of energy conservation have played no effective part in official American policy.

## ing Greek

R. E. Witt  
is good to know in today's that in Britain the teaching of Greek is now on the mend. Cambridge project can stop in the classics on this side, one of us who have laboured, cause both as schoolmasters university teachers will the miracle.

the kiss of life for a language? Ask the many in London whose law is Greek, what they have about the Walks, streets and gaze at the top with all the Greek names, Orthodox churches up and Britain and listen to the

it about time to recognize a language now in need of really lives? And on the people (many of them our midst) who call themselves, as did Plato and us. Why not consult them we apparently do about thods of learning classical

sincerely,  
ITT,  
as House,  
soe,  
s Street, SW1.  
24.

whom it was promised, in council together (beginning with Nicea, 325) and, very rarely, by Peter's successor alone, though never without the fullest consultation with his fellow bishops.

Such proclamations on faith and morals proclaimed by the Bishops (of Rome and the rest) are accepted by Catholics as guaranteed by the Holy Spirit as true without doubt. In our theological jargon, "infalibly" true.

Most Anglicans would accept Conciliar and/or Papal pronouncements on basic Christian doctrines as "infallibly" true, because they are founded in Holy Scripture. But where there is little or no Biblical support (eg. the Marian beliefs of Catholics) will be our "agreed to disagree" without being disagreeable". In 1950 the Assumption was described as a mere assumption. An Anglican priest friend told me he believed it, but not because the Pope said so. I said that was the only reason why I did.

GORDON ALBION,  
St Edward's,  
Sutton Park,  
Guilford,  
Surrey.  
January 25.

## The sale of Mentmore

From Michael Watson

Sir, Presumably one of the principle reasons why the Treasury refused to accept Mentmore in satisfaction of tax was the colossal expenditure of public money which would be required to run it. As a result, this valuable collection is to be broken up and sold, much of it no doubt to foreign buyers.

Mentmore has failed prey to capital taxation on death where a combination of the need to fund large sums of capital coupled with the sheer impracticability of running a house of this size has forced its owner to liquidate, and the State cannot afford to take it on.

Mentmore, as far as I am aware, was not regularly open to the public, and therefore not very well known, but there are many more houses which are both open and well known, the cost of maintaining which far exceeds any revenue they may receive from their visitors.

Truth of Christ has been set by the apostles of and the other Apostles to

business operations, loss relief is not available unless a house open to the public can demonstrate that it has a good chance of making an overall profit. Unfortunately there are only very few houses whose geographical position, size, or additional attractions enable them both to draw and handle the enormous crowds needed to generate sufficient income to satisfy this commercial test.

As a result much of the maintenance of historic houses open to the public has to be financed out of the owner's net income. With income tax rates at their present level, if one owner may earn, this sum is unlikely to be sufficient and he is forced to draw annually on his diminishing sources of capital. This is a situation which cannot continue indefinitely.

Where a historic house and its contents are being maintained and enjoyed by the general public at no cost to the State, it is surely not unreasonable to ask that maintenance costs should be offset against income before tax. The plain facts are that unless some such relief is granted, more and more of Britain's heritage will follow Mentmore and will not be awaiting its owner's death to do so.

Yours faithfully,

MICHAEL WATSON,  
Rockingham Castle,  
Market Harborough,  
Leicestershire.

January 21.

## Polish workers' funds

From Dr G. C. Steel

Sir, We learn from the able letter

of Professor Charles Taylor (Letters, January 20) of the plight of the striking and protesting Polish workers whose defence funds have been confiscated by the Government.

May we ask when the arch-defender of such injustices, the ineffectual Mr Tom Jackson, will call for a ban on all postal communications in Poland? Or are his conscientious principles too subtly selective for the ordinary person with a straightforward sense of justice to appreciate?

I. C. STEEL,

14 Roehampton Gate, SW15.

January 22.

## The Bullock Report: factors in choice of directors

From Sir Archibald Russell, FRS

Sir, The Bullock report fails to recognise any difference in the decision making process within firms making boiled sweets to Grandma's recipe and those engaged in advanced technology. My own experience covers 50 years in the latter category during which time the product has shown remarkable change in form, performance and complexity. In parallel company organisation has changed, from one privately owned, through various mergers into an amalgamation of five once independent units now forming one large corporation.

I can speak as a former director through each of these stages and finally as chairman of one of the divisions. This background covers immediate contacts with a wide variety of specialists—sub-contractors engaged in almost every branch of manufacture and service. Furthermore professional relationships include those engaged in similar interests in other parts of the world, though very often we have been in direct competition.

The first significant fact is that within my corporation, the chairman of the main board and those at each of the divisions started his career as a humble member of most junior grade. Without exception all other members of these boards came from within the organization being selected by recognized ability and established experience, some started as apprentices on the shop floor. I see the same pattern throughout the wide range of sub-contractors in our industry, and I am not aware that the shareholders had any influence whatsoever in the selection of individuals.

Another important point is that those responsible for running an industry that survives only by technical innovation, have always been on the lookout for budding talent. This quality is a complex asset too difficult to define for it demands a combination of skill, adaptability, courage and a personality that fits within a team of common trust and purpose. Our directors have by their own efforts promoted themselves.

Bullock now seems to recommend that such groups of professional experts be in large part broken up and ressembled to include men whose skills, if any, are of an entirely different nature.

This can be seen as an extension into real life of the "comprehensive" theory of mixed abilities including those lacking any form of proven qualification. Its application would be akin to a total commitment in full scale production without a prototype to confirm performance.

Yours truly,  
ARCHIBALD RUSSELL,  
2 Glendower House,  
Clifton Park,  
Bristol.

From Lord Kaldor, FBA

Sir, The violent opposition which

the proposals of the Bullock Committee evoked in our industries is in strange contrast to the relative calm with which the recent extension of workers' participation in the events of 1973. Today, however, lulled by temporary plenty, it is no nearer to a sensible policy than it was then.

There is further the danger that, under immediate pressures from the balance of payments, our Government will give insufficient weight to the arguments for conservation of the North Sea resources.

It is, however, the American energy economy and its imbalance that creates the international problem, because of its sheer size. The effect has been on the lookout for budding talent. This quality is a complex asset too difficult to define for it demands a combination of skill, adaptability, courage and a personality that fits within a team of common trust and purpose. Our directors have by their own efforts promoted themselves.

Bullock now seems to recommend that such groups of professional experts be in large part broken up and ressembled to include men whose skills, if any, are of an entirely different nature.

This can be seen as an extension into real life of the "comprehensive" theory of mixed abilities including those lacking any form of proven qualification. Its application would be akin to a total commitment in full scale production without a prototype to confirm performance.

Yours truly,  
NICHOLAS KALDON,  
King's College,  
Cambridge.

January 27.

From Mr S. C. Leslie

Sir, Differences within the Labour Party about union representation on executive boards go back at least to 1930. Herbert Morrison as Minister of Transport was shaping the London Passenger Transport Board, prototype of the party's post-war nationalization schemes. Ernest Bevin, of the transport union, wanted direct union representation on the new board. Morrison resisted.

One idea in his mind was that union nominees at board members could be so much influenced by their colleagues and by bureaucratic pressures as to end up a sort of bosses' men.

His main reason however was of an opposite tenor. It was well put by the party's National Executive in its transport report to the 1952 conference:

"There are two main arguments from a Labour point of view against the representative idea. The first is that a board appointed on grounds of ability is likely to be far more efficient, and socialist above all must keep the consumer interest to the fore. Members appointed by particular interests would naturally tend to concentrate primarily on pleasing those interests, rather than to be concerned without fear or favour with the general efficiency of the undertaking: their control or influence by such interest might be injurious to a proper corporate spirit and would damage the very necessary feeling of responsibility to the public as a whole. Nor does the appointment of members selected for a representative capacity, and not primarily for their personal ability, appear likely to result in the most efficient board for a task which is complex and highly responsible."

That argument took place in the

context of public ownership, in terms of the interest of the workers in the efficiency and success of

management and workers which has

"their" corporation. In today's mixed economy, and in economic crisis, the reasoning might be held to apply to privately owned companies too.

One other gloss: in the end, Bevin changed sides. Statutory union representation might prove a statutory limitation; he decided he preferred ministerial consultation with the unions about board appointments. *Mutatis mutandis*, that idea too may have some bearing on 1977 and the private sector.

Yours faithfully,  
S. C. LESLIE,  
36 View Road, NS.

January 28.

## Public spending on the arts

From the Chairman of The Arts Council of Great Britain

Sir, I should like to associate myself as strongly as possible with the recent plea in your columns from Mr Malcolm Arnold and other distinguished signatories (Letters, January 24) for a sensible, generous governmental attitude to the arts. There is no doubt that any drastic curtailment of the grant in real terms would do damage to many institutions laboriously cultivated and would abort many of the encouraging developments of recent years.

Perhaps the most damaging consequence would be a sense of betrayal from the vast army of volunteer workers whose efforts unpaid, unheralded and unrecorded, are at least as significant as any monetary grant from governmental sources. The Arts Council itself enjoys the assistance of a small battalion of people giving their time and service unstintingly and without any reward or quest for it. Among them are many of the great names in the world of the arts and their skill and judgment assist enormously in the wise distribution of the available funds.

But having said this, perhaps I might add a word of partial reassurance. I do not myself believe that, for the coming financial year Parliament will be asked to vote for a figure which would have a crippling effect, though it may not be possible to avoid some damage. I am confident that the Minister will do his best to ensure at least a standstill figure that takes account of inflation, though it should be remembered that the Arts Council has calculated that the current annual rate of inflation in the arts is 21 per cent, which is higher than the general level.

The real threat is to future years. There has been an official announcement since the White Paper in February, 1976, on public expenditure to 1979/80, which showed a significant cut in the grant for 1978/79 and 1979/80. This was qualified by a statement that there would be a further review when Mr Harold Lever had completed his report on the financial problems of the arts. A year has passed, no more has been heard of this report, and the Prime Minister has said that it is not to be published.

Here I would—on the threshold of my own retirement from the chairmanship—beseech the Government to maintain a proper sense of proportion. The money is in budgetary terms insignificant. The cut, if made, would in my view be proportionate to a ridiculous principle that economies should be right across the board regardless of the relative size of the expenditure and its relative importance.

The central government subsidy for the arts, of which the Arts Council's grant is a part, represents less than 3p per head of the population per week. In relation to the real need, it is a sadly inadequate amount and that this should be the subject of draconian reductions would be shameful.

Yours faithfully,  
N. J. R. MULLAN,  
16 Edgware Terrace, SW3.

January 28.

From Mr N. J. R. Mullan

Sir,

These enthusiastic

for the

implementation

of the Bullock Report would be wise to reflect on the dramatic decline, particularly in the fifties largely under amateur artisan director or committee control, of the Co-op movement.

Yours faithfully,

BRYAN ASKEW,

27 Golf Links Avenue,

Tadcaster,

Kirkgate.

January 28.

From Mr Bryan Askew

Sir,

These enthusiastic

for the

implementation

of the Bullock Report would be wise to reflect on the dramatic decline, particularly in the fifties largely under amateur artisan director or committee control, of the Co-op movement.

Yours faithfully,

MARSHALL HOBSON,

Dane End House,

Barton Mills,

Bury St Edmunds,</p



CARY  
MARJORIE H...  
languished Cambridge

THE TIMES TUESDAY FEBRUARY 1 1977

17

# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

### P will double investment in Britain to £2,700m during the next five years

By Paul Faux  
British Petroleum is to double investment in Britain over the next five years to £2,700m, David Steel, chairman, announced in Glasgow yesterday.

Headquarters would be in London and would include re-investment. The company plans to spend about 30, or 45 per cent of its United Kingdom expenditure mainly on third manufacturing plant other downstream activities.

It would be heavy investment in chemicals manufacture up to £900m— including an expansion of the oil plant at Grangemouth, development would cost £50m making it the UK's largest United Kingdom refinery.

believe that this investment of it in brand new equipment, will make our contribution, not only in terms of jobs but also health and continuing development of the national economy", Mr Steel said.

intended to continue a role in North Sea development but this could only if the economics were favourable. For BP the first major move to produce oil from North Sea, the economics appear more feasible than any of their competitors.

Jack Barks, director of trading, told a press conference earlier yesterday that, "the initial capital need of £850m would be met some time during 1975."

The rapid earlier develop-



Mr Steel, BP chairman, hoping to recover Forties £850m investment in two years.

two years the initial investment in the Forties field will have been covered, with a further 23 years of life ahead for the field.

It was the flow of cash from Forties and the potential from Alaska which made it possible for BP to go ahead with such a major investment programme.

The Forties Field was operating at about 350,000 barrels a day, and was expected to reach peak production of between 400,000 and 500,000 barrels a day by the end of this year.

In his speech to an audience of businessmen and trade unionists, Mr Steel regretted the relative lack of orders for production platforms since 1975.

"North Sea oil gives time for us to achieve these things", he said.

### Judi discord threatens output rise

By Vicki Vowles  
Correspondent

Today in boosting Saudi oil production to 10 barrels a day by the end of March, could indicate settlement within the Saudi government over Shaih Ahmed Zayani's pledge to remove oil from national output.

According to unnamed industry sources in Jeddah, Arab oil will need at least 10 barrels a day in 1976 to increase production the average of 2.6 million barrels a day in 1976.

Without at least 1.5 million barrels a day of extra production the Saudis would find it difficult to persuade the eleven

consortium that the

ability to step up production very quickly and the report from Jeddah was an attempt to cover up a disagreement within the Saudi government over the proposal to raise production to 10 million barrels a day.

A sizable increase in output is the key element in Saudi crude oil pricing plans. At the last meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in December the Saudis and the United Arab Emirates increased their crude oil costs by 5 per cent against the 10 per cent rise by the eleven other members.

Without at least 1.5 million barrels a day of extra production the Saudis would find it difficult to persuade the eleven

### sed curbs could help e-makers

guidelines to implement a moratorium on part of public expenditure, have gone to water authorities from ministers of the Environment could lead to some of the effects already seen by water and a pipe-making com-

short-time working is mounting throughout the industry, according to the Pipe Association.

A Steel is discussing the unions introducing three or four-day shifts in pipe-making factories in the Midlands. Up to workers could be

in and Staveley largely iron pipe, but a proportion of their production is pipe, the sector of industry most affected by month moratorium on which began last year.

Concrete Pipe Association it would be possible, of the guidelines, for water authorities to some additional work for pipe-makers. Mr Ian Oggall, association secretary said: "It takes some of the worst of our work, it cannot save the industry from redundancies as extensive short-time working.

At best it will make up on orders, expected at its worst between and October, less deep reductions are now to be seen in the trade associations all categories of and the water authorities implementing the guidelines switch in methods of contracts could now be to help in assuring orders for some categories of pipe.

ade associations are going back to the department for further easing effects of the expenditure. While water authorities expect less than 1 per cent public expenditure being expected to contribute almost 3 per cent of savings.

### Mr Callaghan and team to meet shipbuilding chiefs

By Peter Hill

Mr Callaghan will intervene in the crisis affecting Britain's order-starved shipbuilding industry. He has invited leaders of Britain's shipping industry for talks next week to discuss measures which might encourage British owners to place more orders with domestic yards.

The Dutch government has said it is prepared to offer guarantees and credits to back a £250m plan to reorganize Holland's industry to make it competitive in the 1980s, with production capacity reduced by 30 per cent and the loss of 6,500 jobs.

Officials in Whitehall noted that the Dutch scheme was received coolly by commission officials but the feeling is that if the Dutch scheme goes through there is no reason why a British equivalent should not do so.

Any measures introduced will add yards rather than subsidize shipowners and Mr Callaghan will press the GCRS team to place more orders in Britain. He is expected to give some indication that through assistance to yards, prices may be brought more into line with those quoted by competitors.

The GCRS team, which will be led by its president, Lord Inchcape, and will include Sir Lindsay Alexander, chairman of Ocean Transport & Trading and Mr John Wood, its director general, will stress however that the prospects for new orders are not promising.

Davy International close to deal with Brazil

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Negotiations have reached an advanced stage between Davy International and the Brazilian government which are expected to lead shortly to the signing of a £50m contract for the British company to supply a large blast furnace for the new steel complex to be built in Minas Gerais.

Top executives from the United Kingdom company are in Brazil, and according to Brazilian sources, a contract is likely to be signed very shortly.

Davy is leading a consortium of United Kingdom and European plant fabricators who are involved in the construction of the new steel complex.

### Clark family restructure Share stake in Plessey

By Richard Allen

Sir John Clark, 50-year-old chairman and chief executive of the Plessey organization, has substantially reduced his personal holding in the group. He has sold more than 518,000 shares for a sum believed to be in excess of £350,000, reducing his stake to 200,000 shares.

The Plessey board announced yesterday that Sir John whose family has been associated with the group since its inception had recently resigned his personal affairs and decided to purchase an agricultural property. This had necessitated the sale of various assets including part of his Plessey holdings.

As we move even farther into uncharted waters the risk factor must also increase.

For the nation as a whole the main benefit of North Sea oil is the massive surplus it is already beginning to contribute to our balance of payments in the inflow of capital funds.

Plainly this cure for the balance of payments troubles that has so often upset our hopes and plans over the past 20 years gives us a golden chance, but it is no substitute for the other measures vital for our economic regeneration.

These included the fight against inflation which could destroy our industrial structure if we lost, the need for greater investment based on healthy profits in manufacturing industries, a better balance between public and private sectors and perhaps, above all, an improvement in industrial productivity to the standards achieved by our European competitors so that our living standards could catch up theirs.

"North Sea oil gives time for us to achieve these things", he said.

At the same time trustees of two family settlements made by Sir John Clark, the former chairman, for his children—including Sir John Clark, deputy chairman—have also sold 500,000 shares.

This reduced their combined holdings in the group to 44,000 shares. The sales will remain secret until contracts have been exchanged.

Apart from any taxation benefits of investment in agricultural property, Sir John's leisure activities cover several country pursuits, including golf and shooting.

Last week Plessey announced nine months profits of £28m against £25m. The share transactions seem to have been well-timed, with Plessey's share price falling 4p yesterday to 66p.

Income tax assessments are now going out for the tax year beginning in April. Examples issued a statement stressing his continued confidence in Plessey and adding that he would remain as full-time chairman and chief executive.

Sir John was unavailable for comment yesterday but a spokesman for Morgan Grenfell acting through Rowe & Pitman, the stockbrokers—has said he had been considering purchasing an agricultural property in England for some time. The purchase will remain secret until contracts have been exchanged.

The two lines of shares were placed with instructions by Sir John's advisers, Morgan Grenfell acting through Rowe & Pitman, the stockbrokers—has said he had been considering purchasing an agricultural property in England for some time. The purchase will remain secret until contracts have been exchanged.

Both the Marina engine is officially rated at 1,788cc, which places it in the lower category. This relates to cars of more than 1300cc but not more than 1800cc. These cost £225 to be taxed £125 less.

A Leyland spokesman said:

"The Marina 1.8 is quite clearly in the 1301 to 1800cc class and it is quite wrong for a tax inspector to rule otherwise. The Marina is our biggest fleet and company seller and it is important that inspectors get it right."

The Island Revenue said the car's engine is officially rated at 1,788cc, which places it in the lower category. This relates to cars of more than 1300cc but not more than 1800cc. These cost £225 to be taxed £125 less.

A spokesman for Metal Box said:

"It must be clear in the cases referred to, this information has not been received", the spokesman said.



Sir John Clark: £59,000 a year as Plessey chairman

### Sales losses feared over tax ruling on Marina 1.8

By Clifford Webb

A row blew up last night between British Leyland and the Inland Revenue because income tax inspectors are classifying the group's big-selling Marina 1.8 litre saloon in a higher bracket under the new company car taxation rules.

Unless the situation is clarified immediately, Leyland fears sales could be affected by companies switching to the smaller-engined 1.6 litre Ford Cortina, which is already the market leader in fleet and company sales.

Income tax assessments are now going out for the tax year beginning in April. Examples issued a statement stressing his continued confidence in Plessey and adding that he would remain as full-time chairman and chief executive.

Sir John was unavailable for comment yesterday but a spokesman for Morgan Grenfell acting through Rowe & Pitman, the stockbrokers—has said he had been considering purchasing an agricultural property in England for some time. The purchase will remain secret until contracts have been exchanged.

Apart from any taxation benefits of investment in agricultural property, Sir John's leisure activities cover several country pursuits, including golf and shooting.

Last week Plessey announced nine months profits of £28m against £25m. The share transactions seem to have been well-timed, with Plessey's share price falling 4p yesterday to 66p.

Income tax assessments are now going out for the tax year beginning in April. Examples issued a statement stressing his continued confidence in Plessey and adding that he would remain as full-time chairman and chief executive.

Sir John was unavailable for comment yesterday but a spokesman for Morgan Grenfell acting through Rowe & Pitman, the stockbrokers—has said he had been considering purchasing an agricultural property in England for some time. The purchase will remain secret until contracts have been exchanged.

Both the Marina engine is officially rated at 1,788cc, which places it in the lower category. This relates to cars of more than 1300cc but not more than 1800cc. These cost £225 to be taxed £125 less.

A Leyland spokesman said:

"The Marina 1.8 is quite clearly in the 1301 to 1800cc class and it is quite wrong for a tax inspector to rule otherwise. The Marina is our biggest fleet and company seller and it is important that inspectors get it right."

The Island Revenue said the car's engine is officially rated at 1,788cc, which places it in the lower category. This relates to cars of more than 1300cc but not more than 1800cc. These cost £225 to be taxed £125 less.

A spokesman for Metal Box said:

"It must be clear in the cases referred to, this information has not been received", the spokesman said.

The group's blacklisting is a direct result of its investment in Israel Can. The boycott rules state that among the criteria for blacklisting is the holding of shares in Israeli companies or factories.

### Arab blacklist warning forces Metal Box to look at Israel holdings

By Malcolm Brown

Metal Box group is considering putting out of a 25-year-old investment in Israel and threats to sever its customer base from Arab countries.

The Reading-based group, which has a turnover of more than £500m a year, admitted yesterday that the question of its investment in the Israel Can Company, in which it has a 27 per cent stake, was now under discussion.

A senior director told *The Times*: "We are examining very closely the implications and the consequences and the feasibility of disposing of our interest."

He emphasized that no final decision had yet been taken but the group was seriously concerned by the pressures being put on its customers, Arab countries, including, it is understood, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, had approached Metal Box customers with the warning that they could not sell in the Middle East if they continued to use Metal Box packaging.

"What they are saying is that your goods are not acceptable in this country if they are packed in Metal Box cans", said the director.

Metal Box has been on the Arab blacklist for a number of years. Blacklists are not normally available outside the headquarters of the Arab Boycott of Israel Office in Damascus. But the name of Metal Box and its subsidiary, Metal Box Overseas, are both contained in a document compiled in France and now in the possession of *The Times*, which indicates that as many as 1,000 British companies may have been listed.

The group's blacklisting is a direct result of its investment in Israel Can. The boycott rules state that among the criteria for blacklisting is the holding of shares in Israeli companies or factories.

The Government, while expressing concern, takes the line that the decision is purely commercial and must be taken by the companies concerned.

### Halewood strikers may go back today

By R. W. Shakespeare

A strike which has cost car production worth about £12m at Ford's giant Merseyside plant may be called off today.

The 5,000 body shop workers, whose week-old stoppage has caused the layoff of another 4,500 assembly men at the Halewood plant, are being called to a meeting at Liverpool's St. George's Hall this morning, and shop stewards are expected to recommend an immediate return to work.

A decision to end the strike will come just in time to prevent more Ford workers being laid off at Dagenham and Southampton, where it was feared that production would have to be progressively run down because of shortage of body shells supplied from Halewood.

The shop stewards' decision to recommend an end to the strike was taken yesterday. They have agreed to accept a document which clarifies the

procedures to be applied in cases involving disciplinary action.

In the Midlands 270 drivers employed by James C. Bevillers have called off their two-week old strike which had halted production.

The drivers, whose assembly line at the plant in Solihull, Longbridge (Birmingham), has been stopped since January 20, are due to return to work.

At the Triumph plant at Coventry 1,900 workers had to be laid off.

Although the immediate problems over car delivery are at an end, there is a threat of further trouble.

Yesterday a coordinating committee representing drivers employed by several car delivery firms in the Midlands decided in Coventry that unless British Leyland restricted access to its Jaguar plant to six companies by the weekend, drivers might apply sanctions again at all Leyland car plants in the Midlands.

### GUINNESS PEAT GROUP LIMITED

Interim Statement for the year ending 30th April 1977

Profits and Dividend Group profits for the year to date are well ahead of those for the same period last year and the board have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 3.5p per share, an increase of 0.5p per share over the interim dividend declared last year. It is the board's intention to pay for the year the maximum dividend permitted under current legislation.

#### Current Developments

Two important recent developments overseas, in Brazil and Kenya, together with similar existing ventures in other countries, can be expected to make useful and continuing contributions to the group's profits. On January 20, the group chairman, Lord Kissin, attended the formal opening in Brazil of a new cocoa processing plant supplied by Guinnes Peat for Barreto de Araujo Produtos de Cacau S.A. which makes the Brazilian company the world's largest producer of cocoa products. Guinnes Peat, through a jointly-owned marketing company, will market Barreto's cocoa products internationally. On January 21 an agreement was signed in Kenya for a £12 million agro-chemical plant to produce the chemical furfural from maize cobs. Guinnes Peat are heading the international consortium of companies building the plant and will also be responsible on an on-going basis for the provision

## Leyland bows to Ryder call for research and development centre

By Clifford Webb

Leyland Cars yesterday announced plans to rectify one of the main weaknesses spotlighted by the Ryder report—the absence of a research, development and design centre of the type enjoyed by all its big European competitors.

The state car group has submitted outline plans to Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council for a 1.5 million sq ft complex which will house 5,000 engineers, technicians and back-up staff by the mid-1980s.

The site chosen after months of investigation by a special project team is close to the junction of the M42 motorway and the A34 Stratford-on-Avon

in Birmingham road. It is conveniently located for access to Leyland's Midland car factories and the proposed test track to be built at Gaydon, near Warwick.

Research and development work is at present carried out on up to 12 different sites with the main concentrations at Triumph-Coventry, Rover Solihull and Longbridge, near Birmingham.

Although some new jobs will be created, most of the 5,000 will be able to move to the Solihull site from existing R&D departments without changing their homes.

The site has been chosen in close consultation with shop steward members of Leyland's joint union-management participation committee.

## £3m titanium deal lifts IMI orders to £12m

By Clifford Webb

House prices slipped on average by about 1 per cent in the last quarter of 1976 according to statistic released yesterday by the Department of the Environment. Over the year, however, prices rose on average by 7 per cent.

The average price of homes on which new mortgages were approved—as opposed to completed loans which are negotiated some six or so weeks earlier—dropped from £13,350 to £13,258. The decrease, says the DoE, "may simply reflect seasonal factors".

However, the average trend conceals the greater resilience of new house prices. Although a smaller proportion of overall sales, they in fact, rose by 1 per cent in the last quarter, the average price for new homes is now £13,330, 8 per cent higher than in the last quarter of 1975.

For second-hand homes the average price was £13,140, 7 per cent higher than a year ago, and 1 per cent lower than in the third quarter of 1976.

During the year there was little variation in the percentage advanced to new borrowers. At the approval stage the average advance was £3,500 in the last quarter, representing 64 per cent of the purchase price compared with 64 per cent in the previous quarter and 64 a year ago.

Winter is not a brisk time for house sales and the last quarter of 1976 also saw the introduction of the 124 per cent mortgage interest rate causing buyers and sellers to pause, however momentarily.

Another reason for the slight setback in house prices might, as the DoE points out, result from the mix of dwellings on which new mortgages were approved or completed in that quarter.

**Mr Dell ends Bonn visit**

From Peter Norman  
Bonn, Jan 31

Mr Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, left here today clearly impressed by what he had learnt of the German system of industrial democracy.

Speaking at the end of two days of talks with West German government officials and representatives of both sides of industry, Mr Dell said he had found positive opinion that industrial democracy in Germany had contributed to the country's economic success.

While acknowledging that conditions in Britain were very different, Mr Dell added that he could see no justification for the view of those who argued that a system of industrial democracy could not be introduced in Britain.

**Whitbread strike made official**

A brewery dispute which has stopped Whitbread's supplies to pubs in East Anglia for more than three weeks has been made official, Mr Paul Greenough, a district officer of the transport workers' union said yesterday.

The dispute is over a new delivery system. Mr Greenough said the union now regarded it as a lockout and no members would be allowed to cross the picket lines.

### Record beer output

More than 40 million bulk barrels of beer were produced in the United Kingdom last year for the first time—11,548 mil-

lion pints. This is 1.55 per cent above the previous record in 1975, the Brewers' Society said yesterday.

### Japan car exports up

Japan's 1976 motor exports rose 38.5 per cent to 3.71 million units, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association said. Exports including components, were valued at \$10,295m (about £6,000m) in 1976, up 44.3 per cent from 1975.

### Interest rates cut

The maximum rate of interest relief grant and

interest rates for loans under Section 7 of the Industry Act 1972 were being reduced with immediate effect, the Department of Industry said yesterday. All rates are being reduced by half of one per cent.

### Chemical growth hope

West Germany's chemical industry is expecting another year of above-average growth in 1977, although the strong advance of 1976 will not be repeated, Professor Rolf Sammet, chief executive of Hoechst AG and president of the German Chemical Industry Association, said yesterday.

## NEDO urges machine tool industry to keep its workers informed

By Edward Townsend

In its first detailed study of industrial workers' attitudes, the National Economic Development Office has called for better communications within the United Kingdom machine tool industry with the establishment of extensive consultation procedures.

The study, the result of interviews with 200 employees, including management, shop stewards, foremen and shop floor workers, says that many machine tool companies have communication difficulties and there is scope for substantial improvement.

"Improved communications will require more extensive consultation and a better flow of information from management to both shop stewards and employees in a wide range of areas. These include the financial position of the company, investment plans, the order book and any planned changes in methods of working."

The study, conducted by NEDO on behalf of the machine tools Little Nelly, advocates setting up group incentive schemes. By giving employees a direct financial interest in company performance, communication problems could be overcome, it says, as long as companies ensure that such schemes were relevant and made available to workers regular information about the pay scheme.

In a foreword, Mr Anthony Frodsham, chairman of the Little Nelly, says that the sense of commitment of employees in the industry, which became apparent during the interviews, "is one of the industry's most valuable assets and provides a firm base on which companies and their employees should seek to build in the coming years."

The study's lengthy series of recommendations includes important suggestions to correct



Mr. Frodsham: valuable asset in employees' attitudes.

the slide of earnings in the industry which has left average pay rates below those of manufacturing industry as a whole.

That skills in the machine tool sector may be undervalued, leading to recruitment difficulties in the future, leads NEDO to urge companies and unions to agree to review pay levels for skilled men when pay policy permits.

Meanwhile, companies are urged to attempt greater harmonization of employment conditions for non-manual and skilled manual workers, including sick pay, pensions, holiday pay, clocking procedures and canteen facilities.

Low profitability in the industry, however, is seen as a brake to such improvements and they must be financed by a "substantial increase in productivity". This, says the study, can be achieved by ending the more extreme effects of the machine tool ordering cycle, which would mean the long-advocated Government counter-cyclical investment support scheme, and by winning workers' support for better manpower use.

The interviews underline the importance of security of em- ployment, says the study.

## Exporters to pay one-third more for ECGD cover

By Melvyn Westlake

Nor had he seen anything to suggest that industrial democracy could not be built on to the British system of industrial relations.

West Germany has a highly developed system of industrial democracy encompassing labour courts, workers' councils at plant level and a two-tier board system. In contrast to the majority proposals of the Balocci Committee, workers' representatives in Germany sit on the supervisory board, the institution which oversees the activities of the managing board which handles the day to day running of the company.

Mr Dell said he had been impressed by the importance attached in Germany to the supervisory board.

The increases in insurance premiums, which will take effect from April 1, were announced in the House of Commons yesterday.

It is only the second time since the war that premiums have been raised, and it is hoped that there will be no need for any further general increase for two years.

The ECGD, which insures about 35 per cent of all British exports, has been faced with mounting claims in recent years, partly as a result of a higher level of total business, but also partly reflecting some deterioration in the trading climate.

Claims rose from £29.9m in 1974-75, to £42m in 1975-76, and "show no signs of falling", according to the department.

As a result, its reserves last year only accounted for about 2.4 per cent of total sums at risk, compared with the ratio of 3 per cent that is thought to be desirable.

The ECGD, which under-

writes exporters against non-payment by foreign buyers and assists in the financing of export credit sales through the issue of guarantees to banks, is obliged to break even "taking one year with another".

For the bulk of the department's business—exports sold on credit of up to six months—premiums rose on average by 8 per cent in 1976 of export business covered, bringing average rates to 32p per £100.

For "extended terms", the average increase will be about 10p per £100 insured, bringing the average premium to 83p per £100.

The cost of ECGD guaranteed business—whereby banks provide export finance—will rise from 12½p to 15p per £100, where exports are sold on credit of up to two years; and from a 25p maximum to 32p per £100 insured, on exports sold on more than two years credit.

For Buyers Credit Guarantees on project business (where United Kingdom banks which make finance available for foreign buyers to pay British exporters working on large capital goods contracts) and for specific guarantees (supplier credit for capital goods contracts) the increase will be 10 per cent.

A constant high level of noise, probably above that at which damage to hearing starts to occur.

5. Intermittent exposure of the eyes to the glare of white hot molten metal.

6. Frequent minor and not so minor burns from flying particles of metal or from accidental splashes.

The other safeguard against these hazards to workers' health, both present and long term, appears to be a few items of protective clothing. These merely make working conditions more unpleasant because they exacerbate the discomfort.

Gaiters are discarded because legs get sore from sweat. As a result, fibres of molten metal can and do get trapped in the operators' boots, causing burns which take weeks to heal. A slurry of dust and sweat builds up on the worker's face if he chooses to wear the paper mask which management offers as an answer to the dust problem.

Glasses are compulsory to protect eyes from the extreme heat and from foreign objects, but tinted lenses are only supplied on production of a letter from a doctor. The difficulty is that, both blinding glare and murky gloom, when the worker puts up the die before casting, are encountered on the same job.

The workers themselves believe that their firm is making handsome profits. The truth may be more complicated, but the fact that they think this to be the case can only heighten the feeling of "them and us" which so divides British industry.

It is to be hoped that the £22m which the Government is making available to the ferrous foundries will only be granted to those firms undertaking a radical improvement in working conditions. This is public money. It is time that the pressure of public opinion should be brought to bear upon those who are responsible for the health and welfare of a little known but vitally important part of this country's workforce.

Yours faithfully,  
JANET DODGSON,  
Flood Street Farm,  
Fordham, Hampshire.

Computer orders in the

## Honeywell and MDS 'distributed' systems

New moves into "distributed processing" have been announced by Honeywell Information Systems and by Mohawk Data Sciences. Honeywell's announcement includes the company's largest computer as well as a concept known as "distributed systems environments"; the MDS offering is based on a new series of low-cost operator stations for basic types of distributed computing.

Mr Brian Long, director of marketing and planning for Honeywell Information Systems in the United Kingdom, said the distributed systems environment was made up of three elements—information processing, data management and network processing.

Information processing was represented by a supervisory host computer at a central site; satellite computers at strategic locations; and terminals which enabled people to enter and extract information.

For data management, software was needed which would handle data entry, storage and access across the entire system, while freeing the people using the system from any concern about how the database was structured.

Thirdly, the network processing involved communications hardware and software which provided for the movement of data while allowing all components of the system to work together more effectively. Within this framework, users would tailor the system to meet their own needs. Honeywell's new products, Mr Long indicated, included host, front-end and network processors; communications software; and terminals.

Speaking at the London launch of the new products, Mr Russ Henderson, the new United Kingdom managing director of Honeywell Information Systems, said 1976 had been a good year for Honeywell's worldwide computer business.

Under a trial service due to start on February 14, users of the Post Office's Datel 200 service will be able to gain access to databases in the United States operated by Tymnet Inc.

This follows an agreement between the Post Office and Western Union International Database subjects include chemistry, engineering, oil and gas production, pollution, patents, agriculture, oceanography, the weather, economics, transport and medicine.

Yours faithfully,  
KENNETH OWEN

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Let banks reveal clients' tax evasions

From Mr W. Vose

Sir, Much attention has been focused on confidentiality in banking and finance as a result of the Bullock Committee's Minority Report which seeks to exclude banking from any legislation which would give employees seats on bank boards. Needless to say, my Union rejects the proposals of this minority report and supports the main recommendation of the Committee.

There is, however, another aspect to confidentiality, and that is the relationship between the individual bank customer and the bank official dealing with the customer's account.

Readers of *The Times* may

be aware that a Banker's duty of secrecy is crucial in upholding the highest tradition of banking, but a qualified number of exemptions were cited in the case of Tauris National Provincial Bank 1923:

- (a) Where disclosure is compelled by law;
  - (b) Where there is a duty of the public to disclose;
  - (c) Where the interests of bank require disclosure.
- Yours faithfully,  
BILL VOSE,  
Assistant Secretary,  
National Union of Bank  
Employees,  
Sheffield House,  
Esher, Surrey.

Industrialists should discuss their work in schools and universities

From Mr Vincent Edwards

Sir, Your correspondent Mr Gordon-Ingram and Miss Barkley (January 25) draw attention to the Industrial Society's Challenge of Industry courses, and to an initiative by the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants in holding a seminar for sixth-formers.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science, with industry, academic and government support, is currently conducting an inquiry into the education (including career advice, training and deployment of engineers) in manufacturing industry. The inquiry team has been impressed by the number of organizations and individuals active in the field of provision of information to young people concerning industry. A panel of our report, we would like to publish a list of all these initiatives so that young people, and their parents and teachers, may have a ready reference of where they may go for help and information.

We would stress the words help and information, so that young people can make their choice based on a realistic picture of industry, and of the opportunities it affords both for personal fulfillment and for contribution to society.

We are already in contact with the CBI and its Understanding British Industry scheme, with PETT, SATRO and similar organizations. We would be particularly interested to hear from your readers of local initiatives which have proved successful and which, if adopted elsewhere, might help to improve the understanding and cooperation between industry and schools.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN BUSHELL,  
34 Cursitor Street,  
London, EC4A 1PQ.

### Radical changes needed in ferrous foundries

From Mrs J. F. M. Dodgson

Sir, The article by Maurice Corlett on the ferrous foundries (January 19) prompts me to write more fully about one aspect of the problem. He says,

"Foundries are not pleasant places of work..." This must be one of the understandings of the year if the workplace which has been described to me is representative of foundries as a whole. There would be an outcry if domestic animals had to endure such stressful conditions.

1. Physical exertion.

2. Inadequate or non-existent ventilation.

3. Unbearable levels of dust from potentially dangerous minerals, due to poorly designed and badly maintained extraction systems. The dust is often so thick that it is impossible to see across the factory floor.

4. A constant high level of noise, probably above that at which damage to hearing starts to occur.

5. Intermittent exposure of the eyes to the glare of hot molten metal.

6. Frequent minor and not so minor burns from flying particles of metal or from accidental splashes.

The other safeguard against these hazards to workers' health, both present and long term, appears to be a few items of protective clothing. These merely make working conditions more unpleasant because they exacerbate the discomfort.

Gaiters are discarded because legs get sore from sweat. As a result, fibres of molten metal can and do get trapped in the operators' boots, causing burns which take weeks to heal. A slurry of dust and sweat builds up on the worker's face if he chooses to wear the paper mask which management offers as an answer to the dust problem.

Glasses are compulsory to protect eyes from the extreme heat and from foreign objects, but tinted lenses are only supplied on production of a letter from a doctor. The difficulty is that, both blinding glare and murky gloom, when the worker puts up the die before casting, are encountered on the same job.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Tempering the hot money theory

major speeches at last Overseas Bankers Club one particularly noted interest in the gilt market he indicated that the lines do not appear to be fully perturbed at the risk about the inflow of funds.

There has been no shortage

of talk on the size of inflows over the past few

or least in the context

speedy sell-out of the

250m long "tap". This,

has given rise to specu-

lation on the possibility of

the creation of new exchange

rate. In the summer of 1971

the armament of weapons

introduced to deter hot

from flowing into the

including a total ban

fresh foreign buying of

ment stock.

Official line at the

however, seems to be

though the inflow of

funds of one kind and

may be the element of

not in fact the

proportion. The amounts

in the unwinding of

and lags has been sub-

while the potential

funds from the star-

ving of third country

is now reckoned to be

more than the

£50m estimate.

hat may not, of course,

a market speculating on

possible consequences of

that to hold down the

and hold on interest

as for any period of time

as brokers L. Messel

out in a review of the

situation, the exchange

is not then prevent

for a hiccup, from con-

ting their rise in a climate

domestic interest

in any case, that

parties will no longer

be anything to hold

at the negotiating

are drawn up for the

and of pay off. Mean-

they were quick to put

"moderation" signals

rate rates by lending to

some market on a seven

as yesterday, and set

the short end of the

market remained tight.

ance

news

1 America

United States shivers

its worst winter of the

insurance companies

United States business

in assessing the likely

the weather on the

Commercial Union,

and General Accident,

British companies

American market, sur-

surfs of up to 15% yester-

days reacted to

at the week-end of

in the North Eastern

and Eastern states and of

rain in Florida, so early to estimate the

of the United States

on the insures. But at

stage it appears that

it has over-reacted.

companies have little

in the Florida market,

withdrawn from the

states over the past

are, however, heavily

in the North

seaboard and Mid-

Atlantic showing a

and Pennsylvanian

entrenched in the

and Michigan,

Phoenix strongly

in Ohio.

problem states are

in bad weather areas at

year, but the

conditions now being

will undoubtedly hit

all groups' household



Ronald Royston, chairman of Weyburn Engineering:

apparently been exceeding their current financing requirements.

### Weyburn Selling out

Weyburn Engineering seems likely to follow Richards of Sheffield and possibly Crane Fruehauf of recent memory into American hands. But unlike some of Weyburn's enthusiasm for the deal has made it a *fair accompaniment*, unless that is, the Bank of England is adverse to the inflow of United States \$30m; the Takeover Panel finds some flaw in the arrangement; or it is held to be against the national interest under the foreign acquisition provisions of the Industry Act.

For Weyburn shareholders the possibility of a "long haul" to the United States, Canada, the West Indies and like destinations which offered discounts which included accommodation and which were for a fixed duration.

Then, in the early 1960s a different fare structure was introduced on "long haul"

airlines.

The latest set of fares are an application to European fares of the advance booking charter principle at present widely used for transatlantic travel.

To obtain them and to apply them to scheduled services, British Airways has had to enter into reciprocal arrangements with the national airlines of the countries concerned.

### Euromarkets

#### Deposits from Opec countries

The reviving confidence of the Euromarkets last year is apparent enough in the third quarter surge of growth, following the relatively modest expansion of the preceding half. Thus, the Bank for International Settlements reports the gross external foreign currency assets of banks in eight European reporting countries as rising by \$11,300m in the third quarter, up by nearly \$3,000m from the preceding two quarters combined.

The interbank market, which had declined by \$4,900m in the first half, came back to life with a rise of \$3,000m, partly reflecting the growing demands of developed countries to fund oil imports of payments deficits. The BIS points out, for instance, that there was a significant increase in domestic lending in foreign currencies by banks in Italy and the United Kingdom, the banks refinancing themselves abroad.

Perhaps the most significant feature of the figures, however, is the evidence of a continued strong build up in deposits by oil-exporting countries. Earlier last year, it looked as though a combination of inflated development programmes and reduced oil inflows was sending jitters through the market in such a way that Opec would be a much less expensive factor in the Euro-markets than had seemed likely.

In fact, growth between March and September in Opec deposits was the most rapid since December 1974, when the BIS began publishing the figures. Between March and June Opec's supply of funds to the market increased from \$34,400m to \$37,400m, rising by another \$3,700m in the subsequent quarter.

Of this latter amount, half came into London. Europe itself was the other main supplier of funds, but, significantly, there was a modest net supply of funds by the non-oil developing countries. The BIS notes that the external borrowing of these countries—widely seen as in dire need of new money—have

been, however, heavily

in the North

seaboard and Mid-

Atlantic showing a

and Pennsylvanian

entrenched in the

and Michigan,

Phoenix strongly

in Ohio.

problem states are

in bad weather areas at

year, but the

conditions now being

will undoubtedly hit

all groups' household

are, however, heavily

in the North

seaboard and Mid-

Atlantic showing a

and Pennsylvanian

entrenched in the

and Michigan,

Phoenix strongly

in Ohio.

problem states are

in bad weather areas at

year, but the

conditions now being

will undoubtedly hit

all groups' household

are, however, heavily

in the North

seaboard and Mid-

Atlantic showing a

and Pennsylvanian

entrenched in the

and Michigan,

Phoenix strongly

in Ohio.

problem states are

in bad weather areas at

year, but the

conditions now being

will undoubtedly hit

all groups' household

are, however, heavily

in the North

seaboard and Mid-

Atlantic showing a

and Pennsylvanian

entrenched in the

and Michigan,

Phoenix strongly

in Ohio.

problem states are

in bad weather areas at

year, but the

conditions now being

will undoubtedly hit

all groups' household

are, however, heavily

in the North

seaboard and Mid-

Atlantic showing a

and Pennsylvanian

entrenched in the

and Michigan,

Phoenix strongly

in Ohio.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Stock markets

**Second liners hold on but leaders succumb**

Equities had their worst day for 10 weeks as small, but persistent profit-taking weakened prices over a broad front at the start of the new account.

Gilts were also hit by selling and, in spite of several attempts at a rally, short dates were lower by between one-quarter and one-half, "mediums" by three-eighths to three-quarters and "longs" by as much as 1½ points.

**Burmah Oil** was still strong on its United States financing deal. It went against the trend with a rise of 2d to 66p. The share was also helped by unsupported talk that there may soon be a settlement with the Bank of England over the BP shares bought by the Bank at the time of the Burmese crisis two years ago.

Equity dealers said that selling was not heavy. But with leading shares in a nervous state after last week's strong gains, the FT Index closed 12½ off at 390.5, at the bottom, and more than cancelling out Friday's rise.

In spite of this performance, market men remained reasonably cheerful, feeling that the slide was predictable after some cautious weekend press comment.

a stake, up 7p to 147p in sympathy. Both Cable Trust 31p to 129p and Globe 21p to 87p were better on merger talks news.

**Cavenham warrants** present an interesting exercise in risk and reward. They run until 1983 and are exercisable when the ordinary shares reach 133p. So the implication of Générale Occidentale's proposed bid at 120p is that they are worthless—but rule 29 of the Takeover Code requires bidders to recognize the rights of the holders of convertibles, warrants and options. Then again, there could be a higher bid. But the warrants fell from 29p to 22p, in busy dealings.

Insurances were also well down, additionally worried that the severe weather in the United States would bring a rush of claims there. Here, too, there were double figure losses with Sun Alliance down 13p to 40p, Royal 12½ to 38p, General 11p to 165p, Commercial Union 11p to 113p and Hamble Life 10p to 210p.

The clearing banks, which are expected to reduce their base rates again this week, were lower, though more modestly. The best was Barclays, just 3p off at 265p, but Midland gave up 4p to 278p, National Westminster 5p to 230p and Lloyds 6p to 212p.

Standard Chartered was again particularly weak spot, losing another 13p to 293p, but Schroders defied the trend with a rise of 5p to 310p.

After a 425p cash bid from Corbarendum, Weyburn shot up 46p to 416p, with L. Gardner, where Rolls-Royce has

880p and Tricentrol, off 7p at first on Thistle field worries, rallied to close a penny to the good at 114p.

The prospect of interest rates holding steady for some time to come reversed the upward trend in properties with Hazelwood losing 9p to 185p, Great Portland 6p to 224p, Stock Conversion 6p to 184p and MEPC 3p to 71p. Going the other way was Churchill which firmed 8p to 178p. Others to rise were Redfearn National 6p to 100p on expansion plans, Furness Wyke 7p to 224p and Aarson Bros., which scored an impressive 15p rise to 66p.

With the exception of AP Cement, lower by 9p to 184p, the building sector put up a comparatively strong performance with Laing just a point off at 87p, London Brick down 1p to 44p, and 2p drops from Taylor Woodrow at 274p and Wimpey 48p. Kleeman held firm at 180p.

Company (par value) Ord div Year ago Pay date Year's total year  
Howard Shuttering (16p) Int 0.77 0.70 7/3 1.4  
Leisure Caravan (18p) Int 2.15 1.67 † 5.3\* 4.81

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.54. \* Forecast. † Already paid.

**Latest dividends**

On the engineering pitch, the best spot was to be found in Tube Investments, down 2p to 344p, but Metal Box 10p to 270p, was more in line with the market trend.

Some stores also reached lower ground, notably Roots 6p to 138p, VTB Smith 2A 6p to 364p, Mothercare 6p to 218p, Marks & Spencer 4p to 101p and British Home Stores 3p to 159p. Bowater fell 7p to 185p.

Ahead of figures due tomorrow London, which featured last week on the Dunford & Elliott bid, rose 3p to 76p.

Equity turnover on January 28 was £109.77m (22,192 bargains).

Active stocks yesterday according to Exchange Telegraph, were ICL, Tricentrol, Rank, Commercial Union Shell, GEC, BAT, Difd. BP, Thorn A\*, Marks & Spencer, Grand Metropolitan, Distillers, Burmah, Barclays, EMI, John Brown, Hanson Trust, MEPC, Slater-Walker, Royal Insurance and Cable Trust.

**Hopes fulfilled at Leisure Caravan**

By Tony May

A thirteenth record year in a row is assured at Leisure Caravan Parks. In the eight months to October 31, pre-tax profits of this Hemel Hempstead-based caravan park operator jumped 35 per cent to £1.56m.

Shareholders recently received an interim dividend of 3.31p gross against 2.57p, and total profits for the year of 3.16p against 7.4p gross will be forecast.

The group's business is seasonal, but money is set aside to cover winter expenses, so profits in the full year to February 28 should not differ materially from these interim results.

Over the whole of last year

profits rose from £955,000 to £1.18m. Mr D. Allen, chairman, points out that the results are in line with forecast. Demand continues to grow.

Shareholders recently received an interim dividend of 3.31p gross against 2.57p, and total profits for the year of 3.16p against 7.4p gross will be forecast.

The group's business is seasonal, but money is set aside to cover winter expenses, so profits in the full year to February 28 should not differ materially from these interim results.

Over the whole of last year

**Francis Pk improving but auditor qualify**

The long-awaited account for the year to March 31, show that Francis Parker building supplier and builder, swelled its £1.27m to £1.76m.

Turnover was £22.7m up £29.2m.

The group was hard hit charges of £2.5m against which wiped out United dom profits of £1.28m up £1.56m.

The picture improved the six months to Septe 30. Losses of £119,000 f into profits of £122,000 f tax. Turnover was £ against £1.2m. All the ra was made in the United dom with trading profits from £1.3m to £1.5m at ter charges dipped £1.25m to £1.2m.

Naturally there is no div Mr R. K. Francis, chai says that disposals help cut borrowings by £5.5m.

December 31. Sales of including the land bank leave the group well placed he can give no timetabe return to "satisfactory"

In qualifying the ac the auditors say that in group losses they are in form of an opinion of the shares in subsidiaries.

**UDT in £6.6m disposal**

In an agreed deal worth £11.6m, about £6.6m, United Dominions Trust is selling its 51 per cent interest in United Dominions Corporation (Can-

died before completion, payable in United States dollars.

The £6.6m is equivalent to 51 per cent of the net asset value of UDC (Canada) at December 31, and of its estimated net earnings for the month to January 31, 1977.

Net profits before tax for UDC (Canada) for the year to March 31, 1976, were \$4.24m and for the six months to Sep

ember 30, 1976.

Since last October UDT has sold for £2.5m cash its Hong-

kong subsidiary to Barclays

Bank International and its New Zealand Banking Group bought

the 80 per cent interest in Endeavour Investments (New Zealand) for £3.4m.

The amount UDT Interna-

tional will get under the agree-

ment includes a special dividend to be paid imme-

diately before completion, payable in United States dollars.

The £6.6m is equivalent to 51 per cent of the net asset value of UDC (Canada) at December 31, and of its estimated net earnings for the month to January 31, 1977.

Net profits before tax for UDC (Canada) for the year to March 31, 1976, were \$4.24m and for the six months to Sep

ember 30, 1976.

Since last October UDT has sold for £2.5m cash its Hong-

kong subsidiary to Barclays

Bank International and its New Zealand Banking Group bought

the 80 per cent interest in Endeavour Investments (New Zealand) for £3.4m.

profitability for the C companies; new recon-

both Glanville, Endive

Spring Grove; substantial

increased profit from expo

from overseas activit

together with gains from ti

transactions and a good

bution from the smaller

factoring companies.

Tate & Lyle-Manb to swap loan stock

The Tate and Lyle wants to facilitate the se- sation of the sugar interests of the group fol the acquisition of Manca Garton.

Holdings of unsecured stock of Manb should

be changed for unsecured stock of Tate and Lyle.

Loan stock 1994-1994 issued under the off

rights of conversion

scheme goes through &

effective from April 1.

Provident Financi

H T Greenwood

Sell struggling to buy C wherein it now has 11 per cent. Provident Group is buying H. T. Greenwood, a personal finance company of Ashton-and Greater Manchester, £250,000.

At the vendor's regu consideration will be given to ordinary shares in H. T. The number will be in reference to the middle quotation on the day of the agreement.

of the latest published a of Greenwood, for 11 months to September 30, net assets of £350,675.

Since that date, losse

fraud at one of Gre

15 branches have, surplu

surplus.

French stockbro in merger

Petrotina added: "A great part of our revenue is in dollars and if our results were expressed in that currency our result for 1976 would have improved by 11.7 per cent from the preceding year."

Petrotina added: "A great part of our revenue is in dollars and if our results were expressed in that currency our result for 1976 would have improved by 11.7 per cent from the preceding year."

Petrotina added: "A great part of our revenue is in dollars and if our results were expressed in that currency our result for 1976 would have improved by 11.7 per cent from the preceding year."

Petrotina added: "A great part of our revenue is in dollars and if our results were expressed in that currency our result for 1976 would have improved by 11.7 per cent from the preceding year."

Petrotina added: "A great part of our revenue is in dollars and if our results were expressed in that currency our result for 1976 would have improved by 11.7 per cent from the preceding year."

Petrotina added: "A great part of our revenue is in dollars and if our results were expressed in that currency our result for 1976 would have improved by 11.7 per cent from the preceding year."

Petrotina added: "A great part of our revenue is in dollars and if our results were expressed in that currency our result for 1976 would have improved by 11.7 per cent from the preceding year."

Petrotina added: "A great part of our revenue is in dollars and if our results were expressed in that currency our result for 1976 would have improved by 11.7 per cent from the preceding year."

Petrotina added: "A great part of our revenue is in dollars and if our results were expressed in that currency our result for 1976 would have improved by 11.7 per cent from the preceding year."

Petrotina added: "A great part of our revenue is in dollars and if our results were expressed in that currency our result for 1976 would have improved by 11.7 per cent from the preceding year."

Petrotina added: "A great part of our revenue is in dollars and if our results were expressed in that currency our result for 1976 would have improved by 11.7 per cent from the preceding year."

Petrotina added: "A great part of our revenue is in dollars and if our results were expressed in that currency our result for 1976 would have improved by 11.7 per cent from the preceding year."

Petrotina added: "A great part of our revenue is in dollars and if our results were expressed in that currency our result for 1976 would have improved by 11.7 per cent from the preceding year."

Petrotina added: "A great part of our revenue is in dollars and if our results were expressed in that currency our result for 1976 would have improved by 11.7 per cent from the preceding year."

Petrotina added: "A great part of our revenue is in dollars and if our results were expressed in that currency our result for 1976 would have improved by 11.7 per cent from the preceding year."

Petrotina added: "A great part of our revenue is in dollars and if our results were expressed in that currency our result for 1976 would have improved by 11.7 per cent from the preceding year."

Petrotina added: "A great part of our revenue is in dollars and if our results were expressed in that currency our result for 1976 would have improved by 11.7 per cent from the preceding year."

Petrotina added: "A great part of our revenue is in dollars and if our results were expressed in that currency our result for 1976 would have improved by 11.7 per cent from the preceding year."

Petrotina added: "A great part of our revenue is in dollars and if our results were expressed in that currency our result for 1976 would have improved by 11.7 per cent from the preceding year."

Petrotina added: "A great part of our revenue is in dollars and if our results were expressed in that currency our result for 1976 would have improved by 11.7 per cent from the preceding year."

Petrotina added: "A great part of our revenue is in dollars and if our results were expressed in that currency our result for 1976 would have improved by 11.7 per cent from the preceding year."

Petrotina added: "A great part of our revenue is in dollars and if our results were expressed in that currency our result for 1976 would have improved by 11.7 per cent from the preceding year."

Petrotina added: "A great part of our revenue is in dollars and if our results were expressed in that currency our result for 1976 would have improved by 11.7 per cent from the preceding year."

Petrotina added: "A great part of our revenue is in dollars and if our results were expressed in that currency our result for 1976 would have improved by 11.7 per cent from the preceding year."

Petrotina added: "A great part of our revenue is in dollars and if our results were expressed in that currency our result for 1976 would have improved by 11.7 per cent from the preceding year."

Petrotina added: "A great part of our revenue is in dollars and if our results were expressed in that currency our result for 1976 would have improved by 11.7



## Stock Exchange Prices

## **Widespread losses**

**ACCOUNT DAYS:** Dealings Began, Jan 31. Dealings End, Feb 11. § Contango Day, Feb 14. Settlement Day, Feb 22

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

# **the teamworkers**



## OFFICE EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES TO BUSINESS

**Value is Vertex**

AND THIS SEAL IS YOUR  
COMPLETE GUARANTEE  
**BUY·LEASE·HIRE**

Save money (without losing face) with IBM FACTORY RECONDITIONED ELECTRIC TYPEWRITERS! The Seal signifies that each and every typewriter is completely reconditioned to meet with the same consistent care that one associates with all of their products. Apart from carrying IBM's Warranty they are installed and serviced by IBM engineers. What more can you ask... except for our price list!

**Vertex**

Vertex Office Machines Ltd.  
Victoria House, London Rd.  
North Cheam, Surrey.  
Tel: 01-641 2365

**DELEGATE YOUR  
CONFERENCE RESPONSIBILITIES  
TO THE EXPERTS**

The "Experts" will be appearing on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15th

In a special feature entitled

**"Guide to Conference Facilities"**

This is the first of four quarterly classified features with editorial comment highlighting those hotels who specialise in providing conference facilities. 300,000 Times readers are in the middle and upper reaches of the professional world. These readers are instrumental in deciding on conference and banqueting venues.

Take advantage of our 4 insertions for the price of a special discount scheme. For further information and to advertise

**Ring Louise Lang on  
01-278 9238/9/0  
or in the North, Manchester Office on  
061-834 1234**

**"Movie Company  
says HI!!"**

**Interplanetary Fantasy Film Studios**

wished to announce the filming of "Honesty Pays" and "The Way of the Cross" in London.

Anyone interested in exchanging ideas or participating in these productions is invited to telephone

01-935 1394

No capital is required.

**EAST MIDLANDS AREA  
ANNUAL SALES  
£350,000 PLUS**

Present Chairman and Managing Director (Founder) past pensionable age disposing of successful business involving the manufacture of centrifugal fans up to 50 in. W.G. Pressure. Small staff, easily run, good profit ratio, increasing turnover of average 25% over last four years with excellent future prospects. Own land and property leasehold available.

BOX 0016 J, THE TIMES

**Don't buy a Computer!**

until you have visited the independent assessment environment afforded at

**THE COMPUTER MARKET '77**

exhibitions in Edinburgh, Manchester or London during March.

See a wide range of equipment, services and supplies.

Free tickets for management—call Computer World on

01-485 7994

**RETAIL SHOPS**

**Plus Luxury Bungalow**

in pleasant semi-rural district of Staffordshire on the edge of protected woodlands. Bungalow is situated overlooking market town near the two busy, easily-managed shops, 2 miles apart. One has high-quality gifts and lighting, the other domestic lighting only.

Business profits £10,000 p.a. (after realistic management salaries and car expenses).

**PRICE PACKAGE BUNGALOW £35,000**  
Businesses £20,000 plus stock at agreed valuation.  
Box 0235 J, The Times.

**CASINOS**

Public Company desires to expand its provincial chain of Casinos. Owners of licensed premises or with licence applications pending in England and Wales are invited to write in confidence to:

The Managing Director  
Box 2923 P, The Times

**Commercial and Industrial Property**

**COLD STORE**

Ready for operation 1st March 1977. 1,500 ton capacity.

Refr. £2500 p.w.

Long lease available.

**BEDFORD AREA**

on A6

Tel: Bedford (0524) 54727

**NOTICE**

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

**WAREHOUSING  
or  
LIGHT INDUSTRIAL USE**

21,500 sq ft 1.8m to 5.5m  
Refr. £75p per sq ft per annum  
BEDFORD AREA

on A6

Tel: Bedford (0524) 54727

**INDUSTRIAL  
BUILDING LAND**

(with planning permission)

For Sale or long term  
building lease. 1½ acres.

**Bedford Area**

Tel: Bedford (0524) 54727

**Take this Opportunity . . .**

This advertiser was able to cancel after 2nd week of series

plan as 20 replies had already been received, 12 of which were being followed up as they seemed

"totally suitable".

If this is the sort of response you would like, take this opportunity to ring

Louise Lang

01-278 9238/9/0 for details of

**BUSINESS TO BUSINESS**

**Business to Business  
appears every Tuesday**

To advertise under:

Commercial Services  
Business Opportunities  
Businesses for Sale  
or Hotels and Licensed  
Premises.

RING LOUISE LANG

01-278 9237/8/0

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....





To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tel:  
Private Advertisers only 01-837 3311

Manchester office 061-834 1234  
Appointments 01-278 9161

Property Estate Agents 01-278 9231  
Personal Trade 01-278 9351

**Animals and Birds** ... 25  
**Appointments Vacant** ... 12  
**Art and Antiques** ... 25  
**Contracts and Tenders** ... 25  
**Domestic Situations** ... 25  
**Entertainments** ... 6 and 9  
**Fairs** ... 25  
**For Sale** ... 25  
**Funerals** ... 25  
**Legal Appointments** ... 25  
**Legal Notices** ... 25  
**Motors** ... 25  
**Office Equipment and Services** ... 25  
**Property Notices** ... 25  
**Public Notices** ... 25  
**Reunions and Antiques** ... 12  
**Second-hand Goods** ... 25  
**Secretary's Appointments** ... 25  
**Servicemen's Appointments** ... 25  
**Services Wanted** ... 25

Box No. replies should be addressed to:

The Times,  
New Printing House Square,  
London WC1X 8EZ

Deadline for cancellations and alterations to copy (except for personal classified advertisements) is 12.00 p.m. prior to the day of publication. The deadline for notices of cancellation is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a copy must be sent to the Times office of the advertiser. On any other notice of cancellation, send the cancellation to The Times. Number must be quoted.

**WE MAKE YOUR AD.** We make every effort to avoid errors, but is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are processed each day mistakes do occur and we would like to assure you if your ad. is spotted an error, report it to the Classified Office at once and immediately by telephone 01-837 1234. It is important that you cannot be responsible for more than one mistake in your advertisement.

"... they shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest of them, with the Lord..."—Jeremiah 31:34.

## BIRTHS

**AGNEW**—On 26th January, at Farnham, Surrey, Alan and Robert, son of Ross MacKenzie.

**BURTON**—Hon. Mrs. Korni L. George, nee Mary, and William Burton, son of Sir John and Lady Burton, have a son, Christopher.

**DEUTSCHE**—In Scotland, on 30th January, a son, Anthony, to Peter and Evelyn.

**DEWAR**—On Jan. 31st, in Lima, Peru, to Gail and Michael, a daughter, Caroline.

**DOLAN**—On Jan. 28, to Lenley and Robert, a son, Robert.

**ELLIOTT**—On 29th January, at 27 Victoria Street, London, a son, God's gift of a son, Adrian; a wife, Linda, and a daughter, Sarah.

**ELMORE-JONES**—On 29th Jan., at Oliver, Charlotte, to Louis and Barbara, a daughter, Katherine Louise; a

**GLADSTONE**—On 28th January, in London, to Philip and Barbara, a daughter, Jennifer Weston.

**HUTTON**—On 29th January, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London, to Eddie and Nicholas.

**JACKMAN**—On January 29, in Clare, New Brunswick, Canada, Robert, son of Ross MacKenzie.

**JONES**—On January 30th, at St. John's Hospital, Wimbleton, to Peter and Linda, a son, Richard, the late D. W. T. C. Chambers of Wimbleton, and a daughter, Sophie.

**Wells**—On Jan. 30, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London, to Eddie and Benjamin, son of Alexander Jerome Weston.

## MARRIAGES

**CHAMBERS**—On 29th January, 1977, at St. John's Church, Johnson's Hill, Wellington, to the late D. W. T. C. Chambers of Wimbleton, and the late D. W. T. C. Chambers of Wimbleton, to Linda, nee Mary, and William Burton, son of Sir John and Lady Burton.

**HEDGES**—On Jan. 29, to Pauline, nee Scott, and Evelyn.

**DEWAR**—On Jan. 31st, in Lima, Peru, to Gail and Michael, a daughter, Caroline.

**DOLAN**—On Jan. 28, to Lenley and Robert, a son, Robert.

**ELLIOTT**—On 29th January, at 27 Victoria Street, London, a son, God's gift of a son, Adrian; a wife, Linda, and a daughter, Sarah.

**ELMORE-JONES**—On 29th Jan., at Oliver, Charlotte, to Louis and Barbara, a daughter, Katherine Louise; a

**GLADSTONE**—On 28th January, in London, to Philip and Barbara, a daughter, Jennifer Weston.

**HUTTON**—On 29th January, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London, to Eddie and Nicholas.

**JACKMAN**—On January 29, in Clare, New Brunswick, Canada, Robert, son of Ross MacKenzie.

**JONES**—On January 30th, at St. John's Hospital, Wimbleton, to Peter and Linda, a son, Richard, the late D. W. T. C. Chambers of Wimbleton, and a daughter, Sophie.

**Wells**—On Jan. 30, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London, to Eddie and Benjamin, son of Alexander Jerome Weston.

**DEATHS**

**ANDERSON**—Jan. 16th, at 16th Camden, Maine, U.S.A., Group Captain David Forgham Anderson, D.F.C., A.F.C.

**ATKINS**—On Jan. 31, 1977, at Heathfield, Tunbridge Wells, aged 61 years. Also died, his beloved mother of Margaret, Oliver and Barbara, Crewe, Cheshire, at Tunbridge Wells, on Jan. 31, 1977. February 4 at 4 p.m. No funeral.

**ATTRIDGE**—On January 29th, peacefully at home, Lawrence Attridge, a son, David, and his wife, wife of Wilfred Thomas. All known and punctual friends, Tel. 01-837 3311.

**BEATTIE**—On January 29th, peacefully at home, Lawrence Attridge, a son, David, and his wife, wife of Wilfred Thomas. All known and punctual friends, Tel. 01-837 3311.

**BLAKE**—On January 29th, peacefully at home, Lawrence Attridge, a son, David, and his wife, wife of Wilfred Thomas. All known and punctual friends, Tel. 01-837 3311.

**BRITTON**—On January 29th, peacefully at home, Lawrence Attridge, a son, David, and his wife, wife of Wilfred Thomas. All known and punctual friends, Tel. 01-837 3311.

**CARLISLE**—On Jan. 31, 1977, at Heathfield, Tunbridge Wells, aged 61 years. Also died, his beloved mother of Margaret, Oliver and Barbara, Crewe, Cheshire, at Tunbridge Wells, on Jan. 31, 1977. February 4 at 4 p.m. No funeral.

**COOPER**—On Jan. 29, to Lenley and Robert, a son, Robert.

**DEWEY**—On Jan. 30th, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London, to Eddie and Benjamin, son of Alexander Jerome Weston.

**DODD**—On Jan. 28, to Lenley and Robert, a son, Robert.

**ELLIOTT**—On 29th January, at 27 Victoria Street, London, a son, God's gift of a son, Adrian; a wife, Linda, and a daughter, Sophie.

**ELMORE-JONES**—On 29th Jan., at Oliver, Charlotte, to Louis and Barbara, a daughter, Katherine Louise; a

**GLADSTONE**—On 28th January, in London, to Philip and Barbara, a daughter, Jennifer Weston.

**HUTTON**—On 29th January, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London, to Eddie and Nicholas.

**JACKMAN**—On January 29, in Clare, New Brunswick, Canada, Robert, son of Ross MacKenzie.

**JONES**—On January 30th, at St. John's Hospital, Wimbleton, to Peter and Linda, a son, Richard, the late D. W. T. C. Chambers of Wimbleton, and a daughter, Sophie.

**Wells**—On Jan. 30, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London, to Eddie and Benjamin, son of Alexander Jerome Weston.

**DOWN**

**DUKE**—Spike the demon drink! (6).

**SHILLBACK**—A primer mis-spelt? (8).

**FLASH**—follower? (7).

**MISREPRESENT**—what Diana did wrong? (7).

**MAN**—suited to supply answers? (10).

**O!** what a noble — is here o'erthrown? (Hamlet) (4).

**EXCAVATION**—unworthiness of a too archaeologist? (5, 3).

**PASS**—bird in flight? (8).

**Nymph**—somewhat mixed-up? (6).

**Cutting expression** from the Norfolk waterways? (10).

**DODD**

**SPIKE**—the demon drink! (6).

**SHILLBACK**—a primer mis-spelt? (8).

**FLASH**—kind of Phrygia show? (5, 4).

**MISREPRESENT**—what Diana did wrong? (7).

**DOWN**

**DUKE**—Spike the demon drink! (6).

**SHILLBACK**—a primer mis-spelt? (8).

**FLASH**—follower? (7).

**MISREPRESENT**—what Diana did wrong? (7).

**DOWN**

**DUKE**—Spike the demon drink! (6).

**SHILLBACK**—a primer mis-spelt? (8).

**FLASH**—follower? (7).

**MISREPRESENT**—what Diana did wrong? (7).

**DOWN**

**DUKE**—Spike the demon drink! (6).

**SHILLBACK**—a primer mis-spelt? (8).

**FLASH**—follower? (7).

**MISREPRESENT**—what Diana did wrong? (7).

**DOWN**

**DUKE**—Spike the demon drink! (6).

**SHILLBACK**—a primer mis-spelt? (8).

**FLASH**—follower? (7).

**MISREPRESENT**—what Diana did wrong? (7).

**DOWN**

**DUKE**—Spike the demon drink! (6).

**SHILLBACK**—a primer mis-spelt? (8).

**FLASH**—follower? (7).

**MISREPRESENT**—what Diana did wrong? (7).

**DOWN**

**DUKE**—Spike the demon drink! (6).

**SHILLBACK**—a primer mis-spelt? (8).

**FLASH**—follower? (7).

**MISREPRESENT**—what Diana did wrong? (7).

**DOWN**

**DUKE**—Spike the demon drink! (6).

**SHILLBACK**—a primer mis-spelt? (8).

**FLASH**—follower? (7).

**MISREPRESENT**—what Diana did wrong? (7).

**DOWN**

**DUKE**—Spike the demon drink! (6).

**SHILLBACK**—a primer mis-spelt? (8).

**FLASH**—follower? (7).

**MISREPRESENT**—what Diana did wrong? (7).

**DOWN**

**DUKE**—Spike the demon drink! (6).

**SHILLBACK**—a primer mis-spelt? (8).

**FLASH**—follower? (7).

**MISREPRESENT**—what Diana did wrong? (7).

**DOWN**

**DUKE**—Spike the demon drink! (6).

**SHILLBACK**—a primer mis-spelt? (8).

**FLASH**—follower? (7).

**MISREPRESENT**—what Diana did wrong? (7).

**DOWN**

**DUKE**—Spike the demon drink! (6).

**SHILLBACK**—a primer mis-spelt? (8).

**FLASH**—follower? (7).

**MISREPRESENT**—what Diana did wrong? (7).

**DOWN**

**DUKE**—Spike the demon drink! (6).

**SHILLBACK**—a primer mis-spelt? (8).

**FLASH**—follower? (7).

**MISREPRESENT**—what Diana did wrong? (7).

**DOWN**